

THE MILLING WORLD

AND

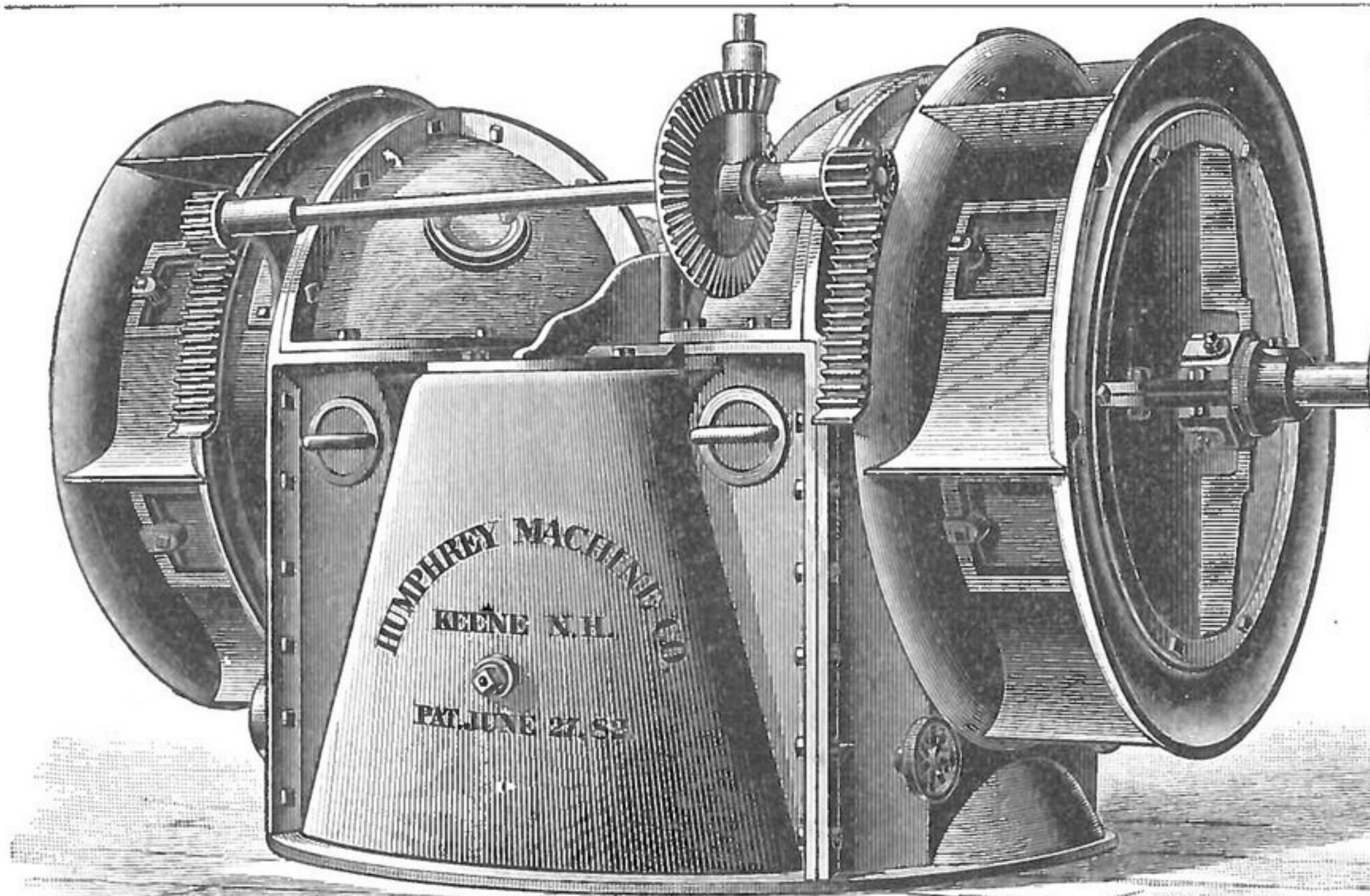
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XXII. No. 19.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JULY 7, 1890

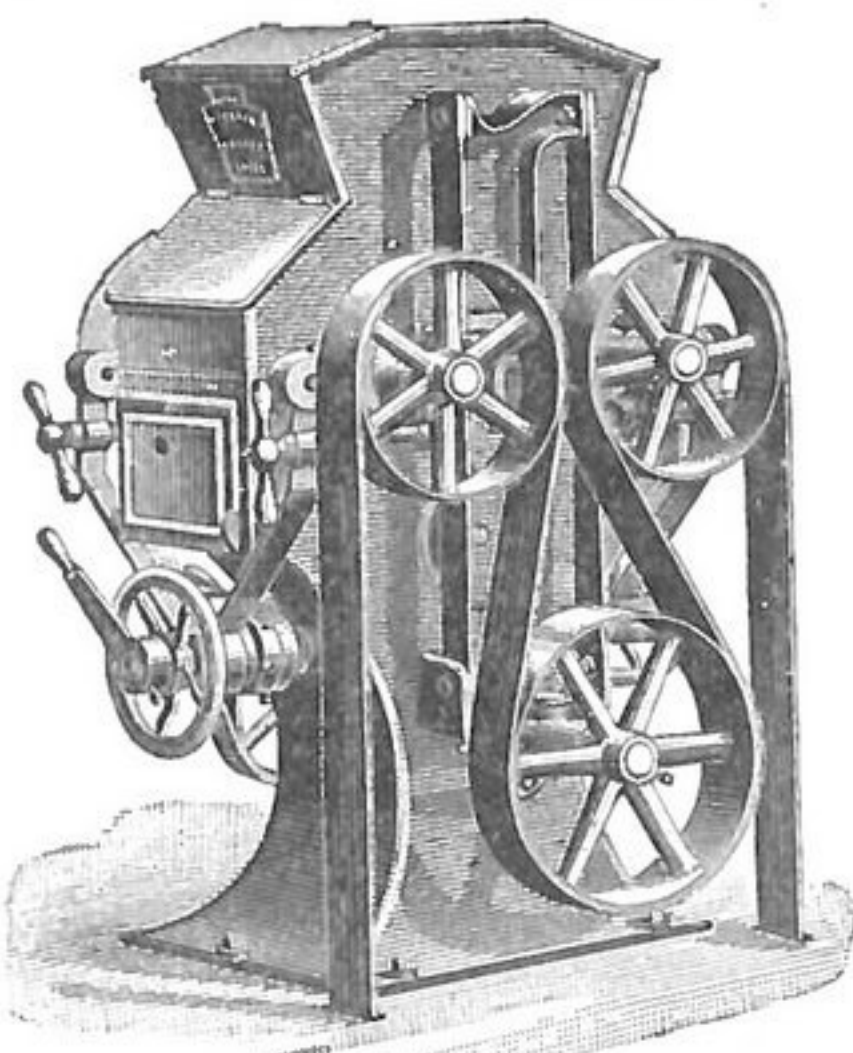
\$1.50 PER YEAR.



THE X-L-G-R OR IMPROVED CIRCUMSHOT Water Wheel

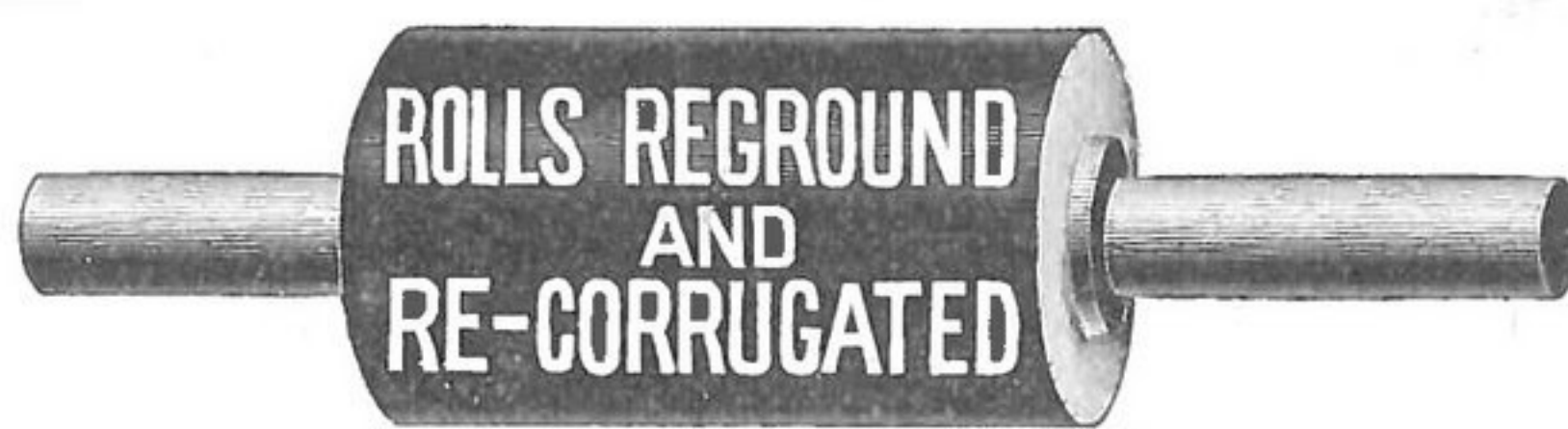
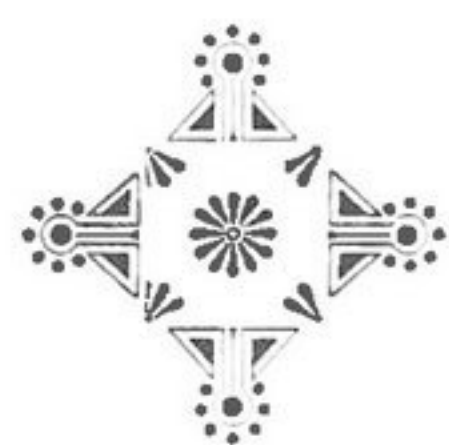
On Horizontal Shaft. Saves cost, annoyance and loss of power incident to use of gears. Affords more available power from water applied at full or part gate than any other. The cheapest, best and most desirable Water Wheel yet produced.

EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY and EXCELLENCE FULLY GUARANTEED.
Humphrey Machine Co
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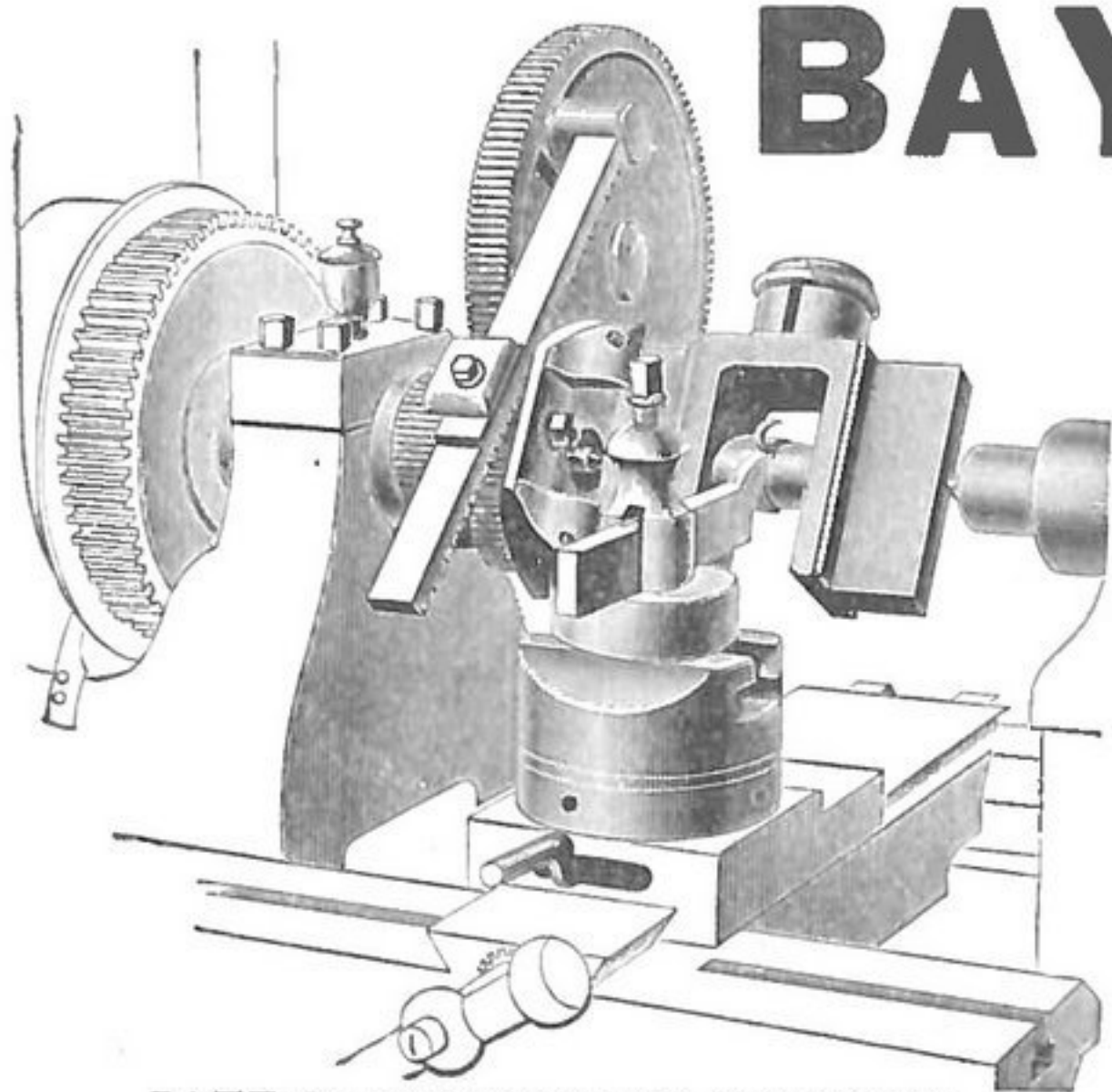
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Flour Mills. Corn Mills. Hominy Mills. Unparalleled Results.



By the "Keystone" Roll Grinder, Manufactured by Ourselves. The only machine that will Grind Rolls Absolutely True.

ADDRESS THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., 76 to 78 Shelby Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



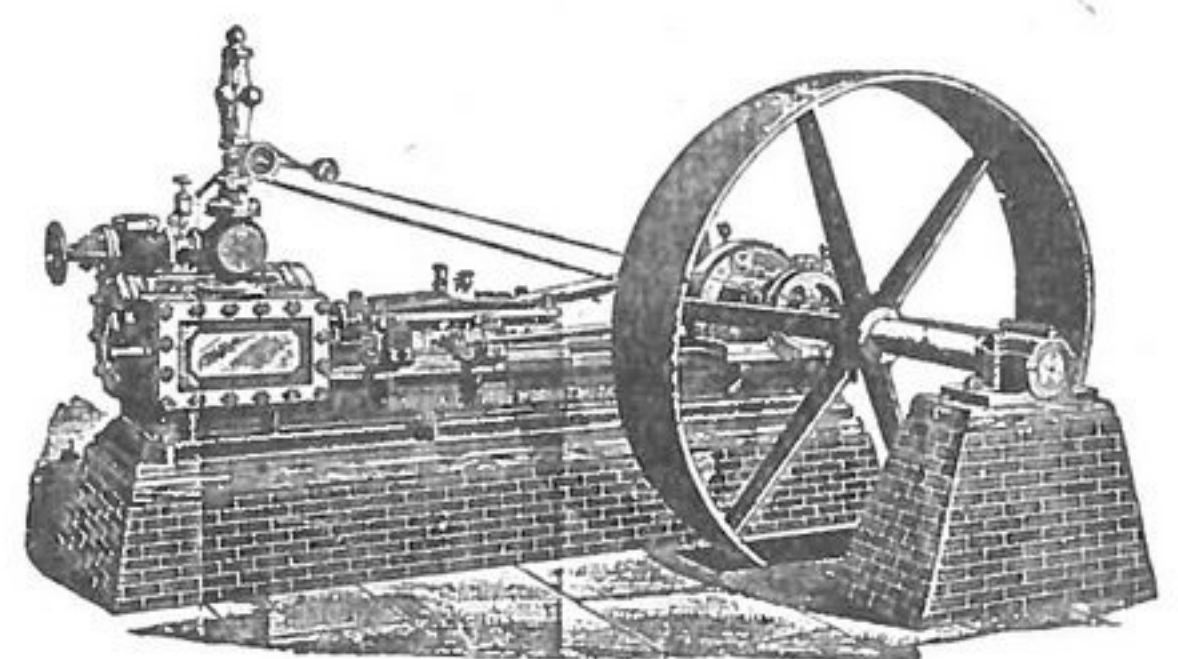
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BAY STATE IRON WORKS

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Engines, Boilers & Hoisting Machines

Also the Patent Cross-Head Machine and Acme Cube Pipe Tongs. We make either Center or Side Crank Engines, on same bed. Make engines from 5 to 250 Horse-Power. Have over 3,500 Engines and Boilers and over 1,000 Hoisting Machines in use, and all giving good satisfaction. Send for Catalogue and Prices.



HORIZONTAL ENGINES.

Noble & Hall, Box 462, Erie, Pa.

OFFICE OF CASE MANUFACTURING COMP'Y COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Case Roller Mills. Over 14,000 Pairs in Use.

PLEASE READ OUR DESCRIPTION OF THEM, EVERY STATEMENT OF WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE.

PLEASE READ WHAT MILL OWNERS SAY ABOUT THEM.



The accompanying cut is a correct illustration of our latest improved Four Roller Mill. For fine work, great durability, simplicity, and general excellence, they stand "head and shoulders" above all others.

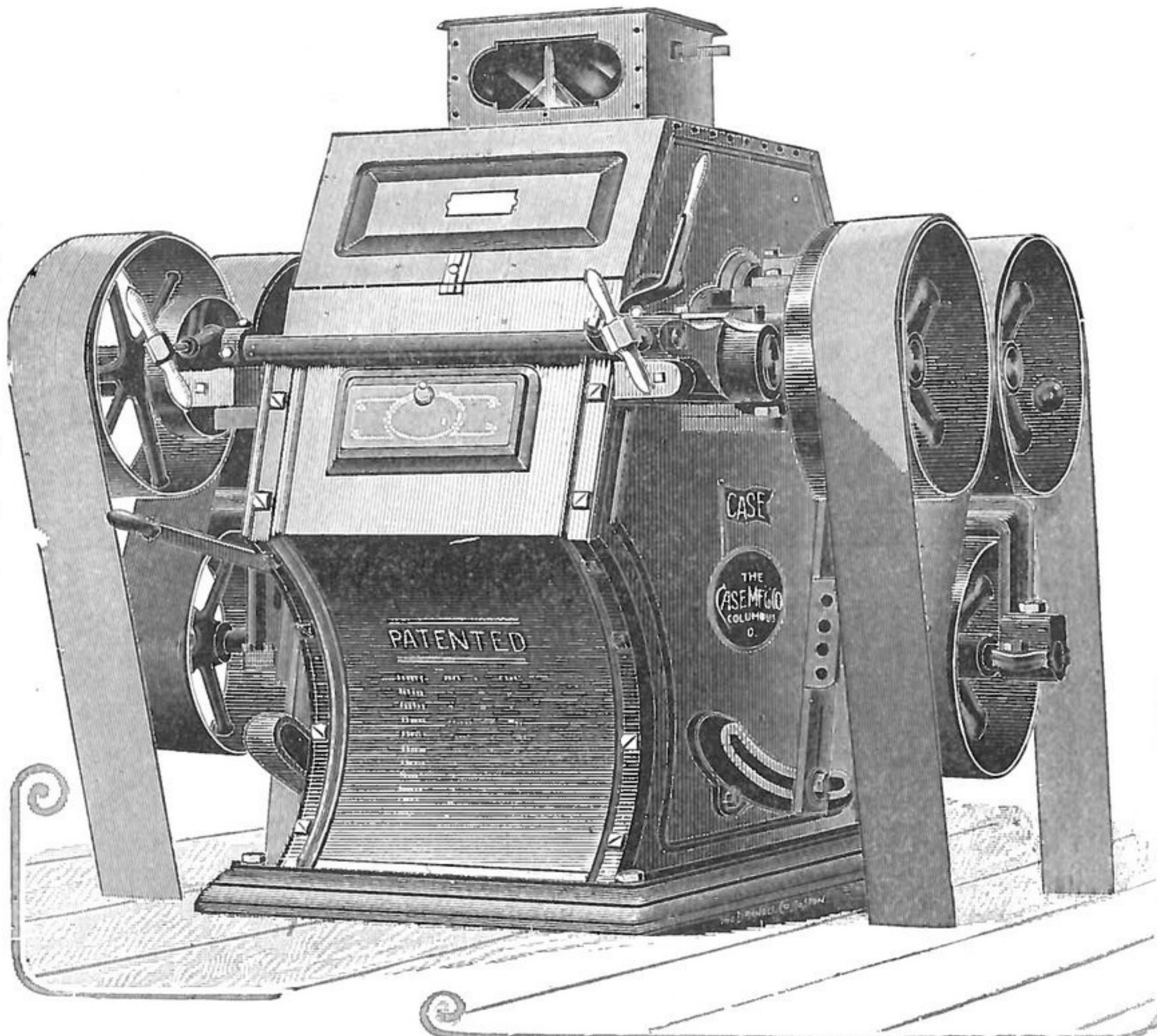
The frame is of iron with a heavy iron base.

The wood-work in top is of select cherry and black walnut, carefully shellacked and varnished.

The handles of adjusting screws and levers are finely nickel plated.

The joints are tight and dustless.

The adjustments easy, simple and perfect.



The roll bearings are wide and finely babbitted.

The belt drive is positive—no little short belts to slip.

The door for examining stock is a great convenience.

The arrangement for leveling rolls, simple and accurate.

The rolls can be thrown apart their entire length by one movement of the lever, and brought back again to original position, requiring no re-setting or experimenting.

Each machine is provided with our AUTOMATIC VIBRATING FEED, which requires no attention, and never fails to spread the feed the entire length of the rolls.



Please Read These Testimonials.

LITCHFIELD MILLING CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR. }
LITCHFIELD, ILL., Sept. 14, 1889. }

Case Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of your favor of the 11th inst., and in reply would say we have twenty CASE AUTOMATIC FEEDS on our Dawson and Allis Rolls, and we are greatly pleased with them. We have tested the Feeds thoroughly on different materials, and find they work as well on bran and germ and other soft materials, as they do on middlings. We have derived great benefit from the use of them, and can cheerfully recommend them to the milling fraternity. Yours truly,

J. C. EDWARDS, General Manager.

OFFICE OF A. J. MILLER, PROPRIETOR WHITE ROSE MILLS. }
DEALER IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND MILL FEED. }
METAMORA, IND., Nov. 19, 1889. }

Case Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: Your Feed arrived O. K., and placed it in working order in a very short time. You have furnished me a daisy Feed. After regulating your Feed, it needs no more attention. It pays for itself in one week over the "Roller Feed" in cleaning up the

stock, and also insuring the superiority at same time. I forward you the amount of bill. Yours truly, A. J. MILLER.

TREZEVANT, TENN., Feb. 27, 1889.

The Case Manufacturing Co.

GENTLEMEN: We have five double stands of Rolls with Roller Feeds on all of them. A short time ago one of your agents induced us to try one of your Automatic Shaker Feeds. We find that it works much better than the Roll Feed, distributing the material the whole length of the Roll. We heartily recommend your feeds to any one wishing to put in new machinery.

Respectfully yours, FUQUA, HARRIS & CO.

W. C. MANSEFIELD & CO., MERCHANT MILLERS. }
CLEVELAND, TENN., Aug. 29, 1889. }

Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.

GENTLEMEN: If we were to build a hundred mills, we would not permit any other than the "CASE ROLL" to enter them. They are the best roll on earth. Yours truly,

W. C. MANSFIELD & CO.



CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XXII. No. 18.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JULY 7, 1890.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

COMPARISON of the Minneapolis convention of the Millers' National Association with the Fort Wayne convention of the Tri-State Millers' Association must suggest unpleasant reflections to the Minneapolis "Yahoo." The fact that individuals can secure from railroads recognition denied to the National must suggest unpleasant reflections to the National corporal's guard on their impotency and lack of influence.

THOSE of our cotemporaries who have been claiming that the National really intended to do better, and who somewhat severely scolded THE MILLING WORLD for its inability to believe their claim, and for its honesty in saying what it believed and believes, may now see that THE MILLING WORLD was right in insisting that nothing new was intended. One miller writes: "I went to Minneapolis. I am glad I did, for I saw the great milling town and had a good time. More than that, I saw the so-called Millers' National Association on dress parade, and a regular Mulligan's Guard it is, too! It's all name and gas, no body to speak of, and it hangs at loose ends all over. I went to several of the sessions, and that's the only thing I regret. It was time wasted. I don't believe the body will try to hold a convention in 1891."

WHERE will the next convention of the National be held? Already this question is asked. It is hinted that the southern element in the organization is prepared to make a strong pull to have the meeting of 1891 held somewhere in the South. Nashville, Tennessee, is said to be desirous of entertaining the millers, and doubtless the people of that city would exert themselves to entertain in royal style. It is to be feared that Nashville, or any other southern or winter-wheat town, will stand a very poor show for drawing the prize. The National is now a close corporation of spring-wheat millers, and the natural tendency will consequently be to hold the conventions in the spring-wheat sections. Winter-wheat millers may be very well in their way, but the Minneapolis spring-wheat clique does not care to further winter-wheat interests too greatly, and that clique can vote more flour-barrels than any other clique in the National. Nashville may bid for the convention, and she can offer the traditional banquet and enticing trips to Luray Caverns, to Mammoth Cave, to the Natural Bridge, to Lookout Mountain and to a score of other romantic and historic spots, so it would be possible for her to make a strong bid if men, and not flour-barrels, had the votes. Perhaps those who are agitating the question of locality at this early day would do well to wait for developments. There may be no need of a place for a convention in 1891. No convention may be held.

THE amusing editor of an agricultural cotemporary furiously denounces us for attacking the spurious and putrid rot talked by amateur scientists and bran-faddists on the subject of bran as a food, and asks for our authority. If he had read his MILLING WORLD carefully for several years he would not be so ignorant of the subject, as he would have read in its pages the scientific testimony of such men as Jago, Thoms, Richardson, Mege Mourie and many others equally conspicuous, who have demonstrated beyond a doubt the unfitness of bran for human food, for two very import-

ant and essential reasons: 1. The human system has been shown to be incapable of assimilating over $\frac{1}{15}$ of one per cent. of the bran taken into the stomach. Our amusing cotemporary, who mistakes the heat of his own dense ignorance for a sufficient knowledge the subject, may compute the amount of sustenance his flambergasted stomach and alimentary canal can extract from a ton of bran. 2. Besides being incapable of digestion by man, bran acts as an irritant. Magendie died in 1855, and the world has grown wiser in things chemical since his death. His mooted experiments in fattening dogs on bran and killing others with white flour will hardly count to-day among the men who have exhaustively studied the effects of bran on the human system. On this point we refer our amusing cotemporary to Professor William Jago, the eminent scientist, who says: "Another argument is that 100 pounds of wheat yield 100 pounds of wheat meal, but only 70 to 75 pounds of flour, hence a considerable waste of food stuff. This would apply if bran and other offals were absolutely wasted, but as a matter of fact food has to be provided for cattle, and bran and wheat offals generally form exceedingly valuable food for ruminating animals, whose digestive organs are specially adapted for the assimilation of substances of this description. There is no doubt that cattle live and thrive on bran as an article of diet, but can the same be said of human beings? One undoubted effect of its administration in excess is to cause diarrhoea, while in lesser quantities, through undue hastening of peristaltic action, it causes the ejection of food from the body before the whole of its nutritive constituents has been absorbed." Of course our amusing cotemporary will refuse to give his constituents the benefit of Prof. Jago's conclusion, which is based on repeated exhaustive experiments, not on dogs, but on men. The mere bran-faddist must go back from 35 to 50 years to find comfort and support for his fad. The bran-faddist insists that the human needs sulphur and must take it in wheat, in bran. It may be news to such ignoramuses to learn that sulphate of copper is always present in wheat bread, and that the proportion is nearly the same, whether the bread be white or bran bread. Jules Van den Berghe demonstrated, only last May, that 231 grammes of white bread yielded .0029 grammes of sulphuret of copper, while 226 grammes of whole-meal or bran-and-all-the-dirt bread yielded .0027 grammes of sulphuret, showing the emptiness of the assertion that clean flour lacks the essentials of food, and that dirty and indigestible flour is sure to contain the essentials in available form. But the amusing bran-faddist is so wedded by the band of ignorance and fetichism to his indigestible, non-assimilable, bowel-rasping, diarrhoea-inducing, life-shortening husks that it is useless to place genuine scientific data, experiments and conclusions before him. He simply can not see their force. He prefers the comical superstitions of the blistering, bleeding and "yarb tea" dosing to to the clearer science of these progressive days. Hence our smiles. We wonder if our bran-brained friend swallows Magendie's solutions of arsenic and other horrible poisons along with his alleged murder of the dogs by white flour. We continue to smile at our agricultural cotemporaneous Sir Furibundus.

The DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Dawson Roller Mills

—AND FURNISHERS OF—

CHILLED IRON ROLLS

WITH DAWSON PATENT CORRUGATION.

ALL STYLES OF FLOUR MILL ROLLS RE-GROUND AND
RE-CORRUGATED WITH ANY FORM OF CORRUGATION.

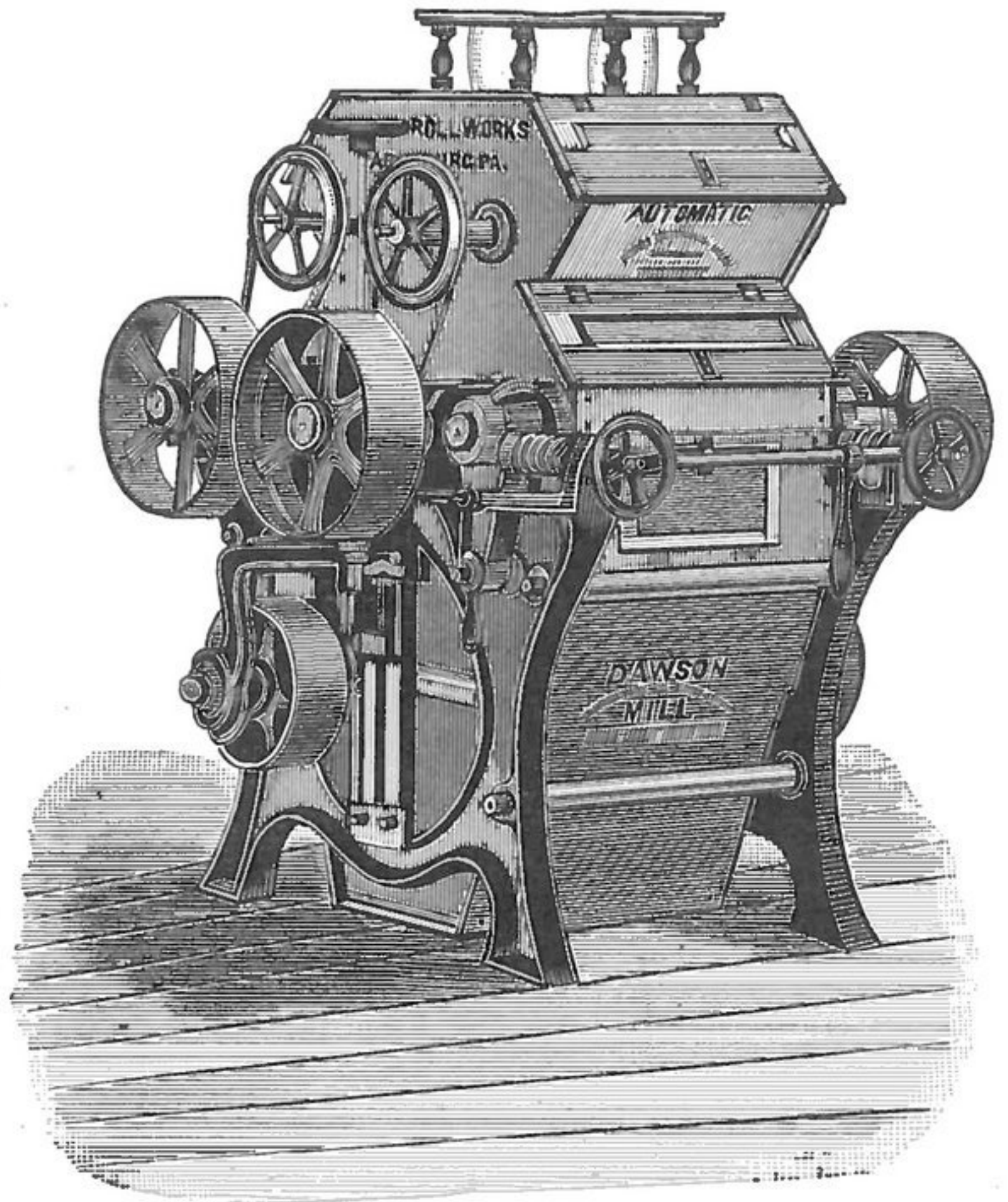
We have had large and extended experience in grinding and corrugating chilled rolls for milling, and have one of the largest and most improved plants in the country for this work, which enables us to meet the most exacting requirements of the trade promptly.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

South and Short Streets,

HARRISBURG, PA.



CORNISH'S (OLD ESTABLISHED) ORGANS AND PIANOS!

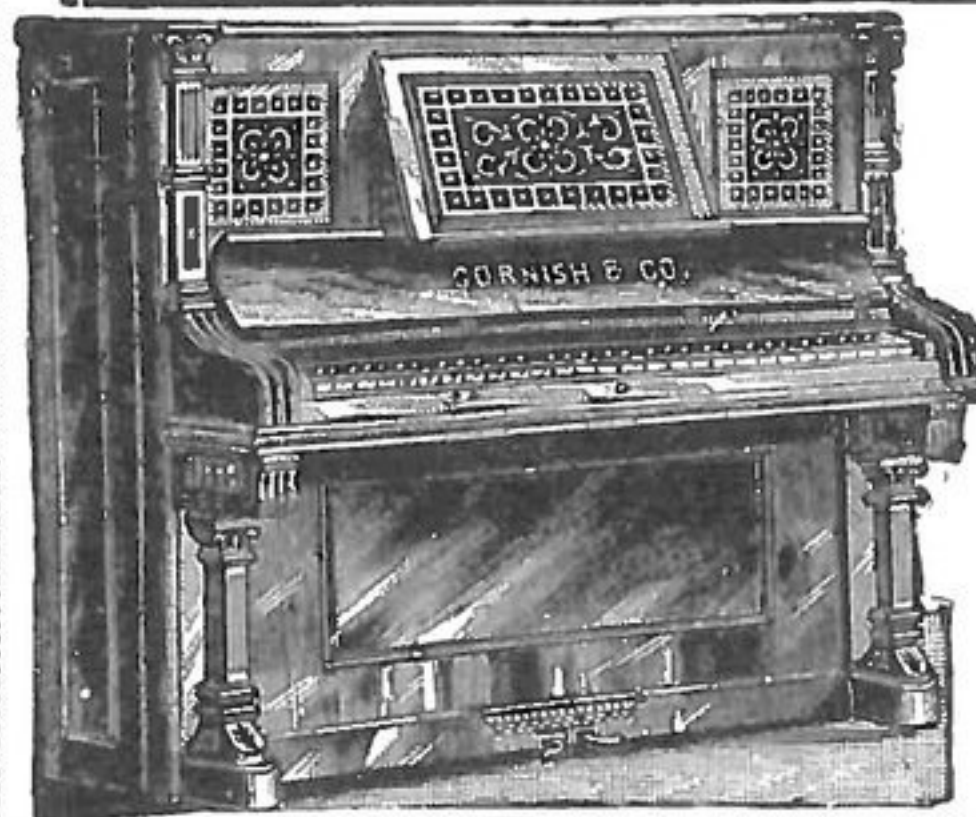
THE ONLY FIRM OF MANUFACTURERS IN AMERICA selling direct to Consumer. From Factory to Family at Wholesale Rates on Terms to suit Purchaser.

\$75 ORGAN { EXACTLY LIKE THIS CUT } **FOR ONLY \$50**
\$15.00 CASH After ten days' trial, and the balance of price, \$35, to be paid in 7 monthly installments of \$5 each. OR IF CASH IS SENT WITH ORDER, WE WILL SPECIALLY ACCEPT \$45.00.

CORNISH'S Specially designed Cabinet Organ, Style "Canoletta," No. 10,000, contains 3 sets Orchestral toned Resonatory Pipe Quality Reeds; 5 Octaves; 10 Solo Stops; 2 Octave Couplers (Bass and Treble); 2 Knee Swells and all late improvements. Dimensions—65 in. high, 48 long, 21 wide.

WARRANTED FOR TEN LONG YEARS.
SOLID WALNUT CASE, HIGHLY FINISHED.
Handsome Stool and large Instruction Book, making a Complete Musical Outfit.

HOW TO ORDER. Send a reference as to your responsibility from any Banker, Postmaster, Merchant or Express Agent, and Organ will be shipped at once on Ten Days' Test Trial, and if not, after trial, satisfactory, you can return it and we will pay freight charges both ways. **YOU RUN NO RISK.**



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Magnificent New Designs, finest materials, wholesale prices, upon terms to suit all purchasers. Shipped to any part of the civilized world, on free test trial.

NO MONEY REQUIRED UNTIL YOU ARE SATISFIED.

We want every reader of this paper to **WRITE TO-PAY** for our 20 pp. Illustrated Catalogue. **YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. WRITE** whether you want to buy now or not. Our Catalogue will interest you and you can get it for nothing.

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Sometimes Corrugated Iron is represented to be "just as good as" our Patent Edge Corrugation. While this is complimentary to our material, unfortunately it does not work out well in practice. The only Corrugated Iron that can be recommended for roofing is manufactured by

The Cincinnati Corrugating Co.
PIQUA, OHIO.

"ELECTRIC" BELT DRESSING.

A WONDERFUL LEATHER PRESERVATIVE, suitable for Leather, Rubber, Cotton or Rawhide Belting. Belts dressed with this dressing will last twice as long and transmit 100 per cent. more power. Save your Belting and prevent heating of journals by running them under a reduced tension. Sold on approval to responsible parties. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,
67 & 69 Washington Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.



PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. OFFICES: { Corner Pearl and Seneca Streets,
Over Bank of Attica.
McFAUL & NOLAN, - - - PROPRIETORS.
THOMAS MC FAUL. JAMES NOLAN.

SUBSCRIPTION.

In the United States and Canada, postage prepaid, \$1.50 Per Year, in advance; remit by Postal Order, Registered Letter, or New York Exchange. Currency in unregistered letter at sender's risk.
To all Foreign Countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$2.25 Per Year, in advance.
Subscribers can have the mailing address of their paper changed as often as they desire. Send both old and new addresses. Those who fail to receive their papers promptly will please notify at once.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for ordinary advertising made known on application.
Advertisements of Mills for Sale or to Rent; Partners, Help or Situation Wanted, or of a similar character One cent per word each insertion, or where four consecutive insertions are ordered at once, the charge will be Three cents per word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.
Orders for new advertisements should reach this office on Friday morning to insure immediate insertion. Changes for current advertisements should be sent so as to reach this office on Saturday morning.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.
Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
This paper has no connection with a millfurnishing house and aims to represent the trade without prejudice, fear or favor.
Address all communications

THE MILLING WORLD, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Entered at the Post Office, at Buffalo, N. Y., as mail matter of second-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, 25 cents each insertion for 25 words, and 1 cent for each additional word. Cash with order.
Four consecutive insertions will be given for the price of three.

SITUATION WANTED.

Head miller with over 20 years experience want to make a change this spring. Address, A. MILLER, 67 Weaver Alley Buffalo, N. Y. 4t

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or Rent, Partners Wanted, Machines for Sale or Exchange, etc., etc., cost 1 cent per word, for one insertion, or 3 cents per word for four insertions. No order taken for less than 25 cents for one insertion, or 50 cents for four insertions. Cash must accompany the order. When replies are ordered sent care of this office 10 cents must be added to pay postage.

FOR SALE

Water-power grist and feed mill for sale, at wharf and railroad, near New York. Established business, \$4,000. J. W. ATWATER, 150 Broadway, New York. 1720

VALUABLE ENGLISH PATENTS FOR SALE.

THE COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE.

The patents for England issued to the late W. F. Cochrane for improvements in roller mills. Address, J. V. TEETZEL, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. 1316

FOR RENT.

Clinton Mills, at Black Rock, Buffalo, for rent on reasonable terms, recently repaired and put in good order. Apply to CHAS. DANIELS, over 311 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 6tf

FOR SALE.

One of the best paying 65-barrel roller mills in Nebraska. Nearly new, and in a locality producing a big surplus of excellent wheat. Address, A. C. PUTNAM, Chadron, Neb. 1114

PARTNER WANTED.

A man with capital to take an interest in a new 50-bbl. Roller, Flour and Feed mill. First class water-power. Every thing entirely new and in first class running order. A practical miller preferred. For further particulars address BILLINGS, RED-HEAD & CO., Avoca, Steuben County N. Y. 1215

FOR SALE AT AUCTION

Flouring mill, water and steam power, will be sold at public auction on July 17th, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Water power good for nine months in the year. Capacity sixty barrels. A good established custom and exchange trade. Case roller process. Death of proprietor cause of sale. Terms: one-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with six per cent interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. For particulars, address J. H. HATCH, Piqua, Ohio. 1920

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One No. 0 Standard Combined Separator, Smutter and Brush Machine; new, best make.
One 20-Inch Under-Runner Portable Mill, French Buhr Stone, capacity 10 to 12 bushels per hour; new, best make.
One 14-Inch Vertical Feed Mill; best make, new, a bargain.
One No. 6 Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
One No. 1 Full Rigged Combined Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
Four Corn Cob Crushers, right or left hand, driven from above or below, best make; capacity 40 to 60 bushels per hour.
Three No. 1 Corn Shellers, capacity 200 to 300 bushels per hour; new.
One No. 2 Purifier. New. Best make. A bargain.
One 20-Inch Portable Mill.
One 18-Inch Double Gear Portable Mill.
For particulars address, FRANK SMITH, care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 5tf

FOR SALE, EITHER ONE CHEAP.

A circular saw planing and feed mill, 90 acres of good land, two houses, one cost \$1200, best water power in county. 42 H. P. Turbine wheels. Three miles east of Ashtabula, O.

OR,

Short systm full roller mill, capacity 2½ barrels of flour per hour, three grades. Buck wheat rig with Cranson shucker. Feed stone, &c. 40 H. P. Erie engine; locomotive boiler, all nearly new, on Main street, Ashtabula, O., two minutes walk from Post Office. Big retail trade. For particulars enquire of L. B. HOWARD, Ashtabula, Ohio. Box 488. 1016

"We have a hostile milling press," magniloquently asserted Treasurer S. H. Seamans at Minneapolis. Nonsense! The shoe is on the other foot. The milling press has a hostile so-called National Association to contend with. The press is in contact with the millers and knows what kind of an association would attract and hold them. The National is a close corporation of exporters, who have no more thought of the average miller than they have of the king of Zululand. There is hostility between the so-called National and the milling press, but it is not the fault of the milling press.

SEVERAL things ought to be very clear to certain individuals since the Minneapolis convention of the Millers' National Association. 1. Those deluded milling journals that vainly imagined there would be a real reorganization of the National, that there would be a new departure, that new men, new aims and new methods would shape the policy of the body so as to recommend it to all millers of all sections, and that gave a half-hearted support to the National just before the convention, may now understand that it is the same old institution, working on the same old basis as the same old close corporation. 2. Those milling journals that have, through selfishness, or stupidity, or carelessness, boomed the National through thick and thin, in season and out of season, that have fawned on and toadied to the exporters, and that have thereby lost sight of the thousands of flour-makers in the United States, ought now to see that it lies forever beyond their feeble powers to coax, draw, bulldoze, flatter, persuade, coerce or intimidate the real millers into joining the National, and moreover that, in hanging to the caudal appendage of the National, they have estranged from themselves the millers of the land. 3. The mismanagers of the National ought to see that a programme of exercises, for a millers' convention, which omits everything that might possibly interest a miller and contains only what interests the brokers, gamblers and exporters, will forever make the sessions of the convention a miserable failure. Men will not sit and listen to palaver of the convention sort on subjects that interest them not at all or only slightly and indirectly. 4. All concerned ought to be able to see the crushing force of three virtual fiascoes in succession, in Buffalo in 1888, in Milwaukee in 1889, and in Minneapolis in 1890. They ought to understand that something is radically wrong, and that millers generally suspect or know that something is wrong, when, from over 6,000 invitations sent out, only 300 replies were received, when only a small portion of those who condescended to accept the Minneapolis invitations saw fit to go to that town during convention time, and when those who did go studiously refrained from boring themselves in attending the sessions. Some individuals are very slow to learn, but even the slowest of the slow among the managers, mismanagers, touters, boomers, boasters and agitators of the National ought to have learned something by this time. That they have seemingly learned nothing is discouraging. Facts run off their brains like water off a duck's back. Hard knocks discolor their hides without making an impression on their difficult intellectuals. Defeat seems victory to them. Dry rot appears rapid and healthy growth to them. The worse off they become, the better pleased they profess to feel. Members go out faster than others come in, and they state that the National was never before so strong. They meet and talk themselves to death. They resolve and forget their own resolutions so far as never to act upon them. It is to be hoped that one result of the Minneapolis meeting will be the conviction of the fatally wrong and absurd management that a new departure is needed, and that, unless it comes, the National is as dead as Rameses in the pyramid.

A VIEW OF THE TIMES.

A. B. SALOM.

PROBABLY there never was a time in the history of the human race when agitation in every line of labor and industry was so general as it now is. Certainly there never was a time when labor had less cause for discontent than now, especially in the United States. Labor is very generally well employed. Taking the past century as a basis of computation, including every element of the labor problem, and summarizing the situation in the average condition of the laboring man or producer, it may be said safely that labor in this country is to-day at the maximum so far as regards wages, hours of work, restrictions, privileges and general environments, while in the cost of living and other things on that side of the problem it is at the minimum. Notwithstanding all this, labor is demanding more and more and preparing to give less and less.

Broadly summing up the situation, it may be said that in this country the laboring man has it in his power to live comfortably, to rear his family decently, to give his sons and daughters a fair education and to play a very considerable part in the management of the politics of the nation. With all this, he is dissatisfied. He is in a ferment. Through the incessant misrepresentations of the professional agitators he has imbibed the idea that what he gets is only a small portion of what is due to him. He has come to think, and he asserts, that he "produces all." Coming to that state of mind, it is but a step to the next state, in which he is ready to assert that he should have the largest portion of what he produces, instead of the smallest portion. In this state of mind he at once and forever becomes the prey of the professional agitator, whose only interest in labor is the livelihood he plans to extort from the labor of others, whose guide he aspires to be. Out of this state of mind proceed discontent, agitation and incessant demanding of something claimed to be wrongfully withheld from labor.

Glancing over the industrial world, the observer sees hardly anything besides tumult, conflict and chaos. Labor in every form, producers in every line, are contending for what they claim as their own. The grain-growers and the general agriculturists are demanding the direct aid of the government to relieve what they style their depressed and distressed condition. They demand that the government shall go into partnership with them and stand ready to give them the money for their corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and other farm produce just as soon as the crops are gathered. They do not wish to be compelled to hold their produce until the market is ready for it. They wish to have the government step in and hold for them. They call for farmers' banks, for legislation to compel railroads to serve farmers at a direct loss for every service, great or small, and for exemption from all the adverse elements in the agricultural problem. It is not difficult to understand what they want, but it is difficult to understand how affairs could possibly go on in case these particular complainants had the power to obtain everything which they are demanding.

Another glance shows the miners of coal and iron and the producers of petroleum and other forms of wealth demanding quite as amazing and preposterous things, not only from the government, but also from that element in production which is called capital. These men insist that the government shall take possession of all the stores of natural resources, forests, minerals, oils, lands and others, and engage in a general business, in which the only element to be looked after is the labor. They imagine that the government can take the resources, employ all the labor in the land at high wages and with no stoppages, and thus keep things going. They have their spokesmen, and they reward them liberally for propagandizing all sorts of visionary schemes and insanities. Labor spends more each year in trying to spread such theories than it will ever gain in a century by spreading them. The wilder the scheme, the more numerous and the more fanatical do the adherents become. Among the almost countless propositions made by, or in the name of, labor, not a sane one appears. Each new one simply surpasses all former ones in unreason and worthlessness.

Naturally, but somewhat unjustly, all this fermenting insanity is charged up to labor. The plain fact is that it is the work of the demagogues who have been empowered to speak, to think, to plan, to act for labor, and labor is responsible for it only so far as labor justifies or adopts it. Unfortunately for labor, it has not always held back from the fatal advocacy of the mad schemes of the demagogues. The near past has shown labor willing to act upon the crazy suggestion of an 8-hour day of work for 10-hour pay, not stopping to compute the inevitable result of such a movement. The event shows labor suffering for the action. The demagogues led. Labor followed. The fight ended. Labor lost. The demagogues are still drawing their salaries and inventing new insanities for labor to attempt as soon as it has recovered sufficiently from its present wounds to invite new ones.

Thankless though the task may be, it is still the duty of every fearless, disinterested and unprejudiced student of events to warn labor against its own tendency to put its brains in the keeping of the demagogues. Labor is a powerful instrumentality, but it has even a more powerful fellow in capital. Labor may boast of its own power to produce, but it should not forget that capital holds the chief inducement to production. The Congo region has vast capabilities and millions of men, while New England has no natural resources and only capital. The difference between the actual productive capacity of the Congo region and that of New England measures the difference between labor surrounded by all sorts of natural resources alone and labor induced and enabled by capital to produce. While keeping in view the potentiality of capital and the relative helplessness of labor without it, the misled laborers should also remember that the functions of the government do not include banking and marketing for farmers, bankrupting of railroads to please the patrons, or mining coal and minerals and producing oil for the laborers and consumers. Possibly the most amazing feature of the general industrial ferment of the present time is the peculiar assumption that this, the least paternal of all forms of government, should be asked by labor to assume and exercise powers not known to the most despotic forms of government. There is no positive danger in the present ferment. Defeat after defeat in senseless contests will result in the adoption of reasonable methods of settlement. Capital will still rule. Labor will still serve. Capital will grow more liberal, and labor will grow less capricious. Contentment, stability and equity will come in on the day that sees the final exit of the hired and irresponsible demagogues.

ITALIAN WHEAT DUTIES AND IMPORTS.

Following is a quotation from a recent British consular report from Leghorn, Italy: "It is very interesting to trace the effects of the protective system of Italy upon the agriculture and the food supply of the people. Take first the case of wheat. India and Russia were competing up to last year to supply Italy with cheap wheat, and so much cheaper and better was their production than that of Italian farmers that the import steadily increased from 147,358 tons in 1881 to 1,015,860 tons in 1887. The cultivation of wheat was rendered less profitable, it is true, but the wine and fruit production was greatly extended. In February, 1888, the duty on imported wheat was raised from \$6 to \$10 per ton. What is the result? The competition between India and Russia to supply Italy with good wheat ceases, for Indian wheats, saddled with the heavier sea freight and Suez Canal charges, can not stand the additional burden imposed upon it by the new duty. Accordingly we see the import of foreign wheat fall in 1888 from 1,000,000 to 669,789 tons, but the consumption of inferior grain, such as maize, increases enormously; for Italy, it is estimated, requires not less than 4,000,000 tons of grain annually for the sustenance of its people. And the returns show that the value of maize imported the year after the imposition of the new duty is \$4,400,000 greater than in the previous year. At the same time there is no visible increase in the national production. The grain harvest of Italy in 1889 was officially declared to be 36,502,900

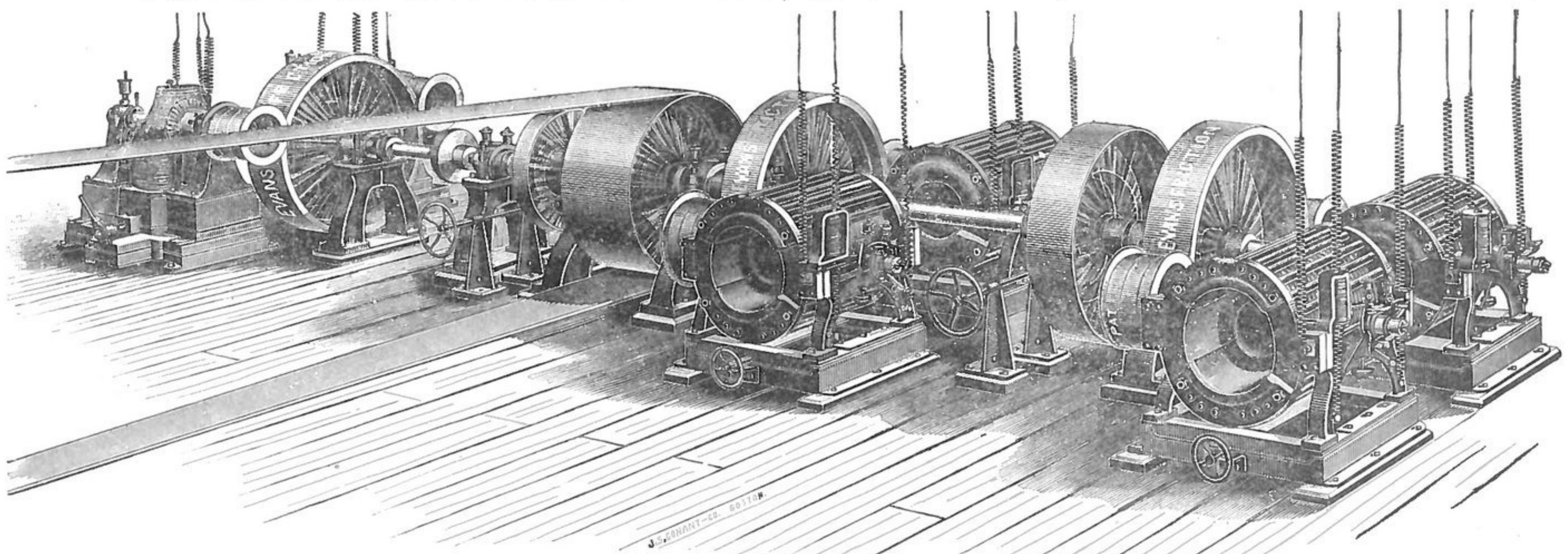
hectares, or a shade less than that of the previous year, which was 36,739,200 hectares. Nor, apparently, is the new duty able to shut out foreign competition, for in 1889 the import of foreign wheat, now nearly all Russian, increased again to 872,743 tons. The increased duty as a protective measure would appear, then, to have failed. But it has not failed to lessen the sources of supply, and it has compelled the poor of the country to eat inferior and less nutritious grains and the rich to pay more for their wheaten loaf."

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Herewith is illustrated the plant of the Evans Friction Cone Company, of No. 85 Water street, Boston, Mass., which is situated at Attleboro, Mass. The line-shaft shown in the cut is driven from a compound Ide engine by means of the belt which is shown. The two machines at the extreme left of the cut are each 60-horse-power Thomson-Houston railway generators, both running on the same circuit. The power on these two machines varies from practically nothing to 140 horse-power many times an hour. Each of the four machines shown at the right of the cut are Thomson-Houston "L. D." machines, each with a capacity of 50 to 1,200 candle-power arc-lamps, and each machine is fully loaded. The speed of the line-shaft is 300 revolutions. The driving-pulleys on the line-shaft are 56 inches in diameter. The speed of the railway generators is 1,150 and of the arc dynamos 820 revolutions. The Electric Company is now putting in another large engine and will belt direct to a continuation

parts of a wheat grain are: A. endosperm, 85 to 90 per cent.; B. germ, 1.75 to 2 per cent.; C. embryous membrane, 2.75 to 3 per cent. The percentages of commercial products usually obtained in a mill running on roller system are: Flour, 72 to 74 per cent.; sharps or pollard, 9 to 11 per cent.; bran, 16 to 18 per cent. The difference between the percentages of products contained in the wheat berry and those actually obtained in milling is to be explained by the fact that the endosperm adheres so tenaciously to the coating or testa that it is impossible to make a perfect separation with present appliances, and that a certain amount of the botanical endosperm is really a cellular tissue and passes to offal during the process of purification.

"Enumerate the impurities to be found in average: A. American winters; B. Russian Azimas; C. Varnas; and D. Indians; and the machines you would use to eliminate them." The impurities to be found in average A. American winter are: Garlic, oats, cockle, grass seed, chaff, soil; B. Russian Azimas, cockle, rye, oats, smut, chaff and soil; D. Indians Barley, vetches, peas, linseed, stones, soil, chaff. I should treat them on the following machines in order to eliminate these: Pass them all through a "Zigzag" separator and aspirator, then grade into three or four sizes, pass all on to barley and cockle cylinders. The two smallest sizes of Varna and Azima I should pass through a grader of the circumferentially perforated type to extract the rye. All except Indian should then pass to scourer or smutter with attached fan exhaust, then to at least two brushes. The In-



THE EVANS FRICTION CONE CO.'S PLANT AT ATTLEBORO, MASS.

of this line of shafting and connect to the present shaft with a clutch coupling. On this continuation there will be more dynamos placed, and all will be driven by the Evans system. The dynamos, it will be noticed, are arranged so that one pulley drives two machines, in such a manner that each dynamo can be stopped and started without slowing the engine, independently of the other machines. By putting two dynamos on one pulley the pressure on the shaft-bearing is relieved, and the plant takes up the least possible amount of space. The generators are running street railways, and the arc machines run street circuits. The station is at (Farmers) Attleboro, Mass., and is owned by the North Attleboro Steam and Electric Company. They also have a station in North Attleboro, Mass. They will move some of their dynamos from North Attleboro to this new station this summer.

POINTS IN MILLING.

BRITISH methods of furthering a knowledge of milling points and practice among flour-makers may be seen in the following questions submitted to the candidates for the City and Guilds of London Institute Milling Technological Examinations, held throughout the United Kingdom in April last. Answers are given with the questions, presumably from the papers of one or more of the candidates:

"Give the percentage of the following parts of a wheat berry: A. Endosperm; B. Germ; C. Embryous membrane. Also the percentage of commercial products as usually obtained by a good roller plant. Explain the discrepancy between the percentages." The percentages of the following

dian should pass from cylinders to the washer, whizzer and dryer to extract stones and hard soil, afterwards to scourer and brushes.

"Specify the special points requiring a rollerman's attention, adjustments liable to get out of order, and anything which would prevent the proper working of the rolls. Give your remedy for each case." The special points requiring attention on the part of a rollerman are: That all rolls are parallel, and for this purpose a proof-plate should be used. The remedy to any irregularity is then made at the eccentric of the fulcrum of the adjustable roll; that lock-nuts are tight; that all bearings are lubricated properly; if automatic oiling-roll to journal it should be kept in motion. If a belt-driven roll he should see there is proper differential kept up. That all feeds are perfectly even and regularly supplied to rolls, scrapers acting properly. The remedy for evils here is recourse to file or grindstone to keep scrapers level, and adjustment of springs or weights to maintain equal pressure across, avoiding unnecessary pressure. That exhaust is properly applied, if any. That the appearance and "feel" of the stock, both before and after rolling, is correct in its relation to preceding process and subsequent treatment. That no pressure is anywhere applied to create high temperature of rolls, and so cause evaporation and loss, but that proper and sufficient pressure is applied to reduce the stock without caking. He should also see that the wheat coming to rolls is in a proper condition, or advise responsible party.

"The same as the foregoing, substituting purification for rollermen." The special points requiring a purifierman's

attention are, that all purifier sieves are kept level crosswise; this may be regulated at the hangers; that all sieves reciprocate at right angles to eccentrics; this may be secured by adjustment of eccentric or eccentrics; that there is proper pitch on sieve to cause sufficient flow of stock from head to tail; this may be done by putting the point of suspension of hanger nearer or further from eccentric, nearer if flow should be quicker; that all material coming to machines is properly graded and dusted; that all air-valves are adjusted to effect the best possible purification without waste; that the silk is kept stretched tight; that an even feed passes to each machine to cover the whole surface of cover; that exhaust-trunks, if any, are kept clear, otherwise, the filtering cloth, nozzle or channels are kept clear.

"How should you treat the product of the last break-roll (bran-cleaner) your object being to get flour good enough for bakers' grade?" I should treat the product of the last break-roll on a simple hexagon reel, clothed with 34 G. G.; the outsiftings I should dust over centrifugal clothed with No. 11 silk, then purify the overtails, roll the product and dress into bakers' flours.

"Give the usual fast and slow speed of smooth rolls. What is the object sought in giving one roll a higher speed than the other? Having a belt-driven roller-mill, and slipping belts, a mill is found with both rolls running at the same speed; what is then the condition of the products compared with proper work? Also, what would you do to prevent the slipping and still have proper pressure?" The usual speed for smooth rolls is: Fast roll 350, slow roll 280 revolutions per minute. The object of this differential is to grind or disintegrate the material without flaking. If both rolls run same speed the condition of the stock would then be found caked, whereas when rolls are running at a proper differential speed the stock is lively and "powdery." To prevent this belt slipping, I should simply adjust the belt-tightening pulley, or take up the belt.

"How would you manipulate the soft fluffy dunst and fine tails towards the end of the reduction process?" The treatment of soft fluffy dunst and fine tails towards the end of reduction process is always the most particular point in a mill. If all has been done in the way of purification that is possible, I should recommend subjecting it to fairly good pressure on smooth rolls, dust over centrifugal tail over to an eccentric sieve, tail of which should pass to offals over No. 5 silk; produce should be rolled again, dressed and sifted as before. I think a good sieve at this point more effective than a cut-off in a centrifugal, making a better separation.

"Mention the various circumstances which affect the flour-dressing in a mill." The various circumstances affecting the flour-dressing in a mill are condition of wheat, state of weather, adjustment of rolls, ventilation of the machines, proper speed of machines.

INJUSTICE TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Americans seem to be very slow to understand the gross injustice to American interests wrought by the monstrosity called the Interstate Commerce Act. That injustice is palpable and inexcusable. The act damages domestic interests and favors foreign interests. Foreign importers of manufactured goods are getting the best of the New York and New-England manufacturers in the competition for western trade through the agency of southern and western railroads, from which they obtain freight rates much lower than the American manufacturers can get. The eastern manufacturers and the managers of railroads, which, under ordinary conditions, would have the carrying of the manufactured goods of the Eastern and New-England States to the West, are up in arms against what they call an unjust and unfair discrimination against them in favor of the foreign importers by the southern railroad lines. Under existing conditions a Liverpool manufacturer sending his goods to cities in California through the port of New-Orleans, under a through bill-of-lading, can get his goods from Liverpool to any point in California or anywhere on the Pacific Coast at freight rates about five times cheaper than an American manufacturer has to pay. The Interstate Commerce Com-

missioners have been appealed to by the representatives of various New-York, Pennsylvania and California interests, to put a stop to this discrimination, if possible. Arguments were made before the Commission in Washington recently, and the facts in the case were then fully presented. The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, representing all the principal industries of the State, the Philadelphia Exchange, comprising the leading manufacturers of Pennsylvania, and the San Francisco Board of Trade, of which the largest dealers in California are members, had their spokesmen there.

The hearing at Washington before the Interstate Commerce Commission on June 10 and 11, in the case of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Philadelphia Exchange and the San Francisco Board of Trade against all American and Canadian railroad lines reaching interior American markets from the seaboard, in the matter of import railroad rates from foreign ports to such interior American markets, developed some facts of very great interest to the American manufacturers. The following table shows the import rates in cents on 100 pounds made from Liverpool through the port of New Orleans for the Pacific Railroad lines to Pacific coast points: From Liverpool by way of New Orleans to San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, San Jose, Oakland and Los Angeles, Cal.:

	Through rates.	Ship's proportion	Railroad's proportion.
Boots and shoes.....	\$1.07	\$0.27	\$0.80
Buttons.....	1.07	.27	.80
Carpets.....	1.07	.27	.80
Cigars.....	1.07	.27	.80
Clothing.....	1.07	.27	.80
Dry-goods.....	1.07	.27	.80
Common glassware.....	.89	.19	.70
Groceries.....	.89	.19	.70
Hats and caps.....	1.07	.27	.80

Rates on the same goods to the same points for American manufacturers are from:

	New York.	New Orleans.	Chicago.
Boots and shoes.....	\$4.20	\$3.70	\$3.90
Carpets.....	3.30	2.88	3.00
Cigars.....	4.20	3.70	3.90
Clothing.....	4.20	3.74	3.90
Dry-good.....	4.20	3.74	3.90
Common glassware.....	1.50	1.25	1.30
Groceries.....	4.20	3.70	3.90
Hats and Caps.....	4.20	3.70	3.90

From this table it appears that American manufacturers at the port of or near New Orleans pay four or five times as much for like transportation service to the Pacific Coast markets for their goods as their foreign competitors seeking the same market from Liverpool. The result is that the foreign manufacturer of hats and caps, seeking Pacific Coast markets through New York, can, under a through bill-of-lading, obtain transportation from New York to those points for about one-fifth of the rates now charged to the New York or New England manufacturer for a like service. This difference between the rates charged for transportation to the foreign manufacturer and the American manufacturer very largely equalizes the tariff paid by the foreign manufacturer, and a bill of goods of foreign manufacture can be got to American centers of commerce upon about equal terms with American manufacturers, who are supposed to be protected by the tariff. Whatever the relative merits of free trade and protection may be, all must and will agree that for railroads thus to assume to destroy the effect of the tariff laws for the benefit of foreign manufacturers is wrong and vicious and ought not to be permitted. Railroads ought to be held to the rule at least of making no discrimination between a foreign and a domestic manufacturer for like services rendered by them in the transportation of goods. The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners on the question involved is awaited with great interest by the Eastern railroad companies and manufacturers. They hold that, with this discrimination against American goods and with the cheaper labor abroad, the effect of the tariff on the principal articles of home-make is completely overcome, and that English manufacturers are taking away the trade which should naturally belong to the Eastern States.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

Following are the principal changes in the United States tariff on Canadian products which will be made by the McKinley bill:

	Present duty.	Proposed duty.
Horses.....	20 p. c.	\$30.00 per head, (with proviso).
Cattle over one year old...	20 p. c.	\$10.00 per head.
Cattle under one year old..	20 p. c.	2.00 per head.
Hogs.....	20 p. c.	1.50 per head.
Sheep.....	20 p. c.	1.50 per head.
All other live animals.....	20 p. c.	20 p. c.
Barley and rye.....	10c. per bu.	.30 per bu.
Barley malt.....	20c. per bu.	.40 per bu.
Beans.....	10 p. c.	.40 per bu.
Beans and peas in tins, jars, etc.	30 p. c.	40 p. c.
Butter and substitutes.....	4c. per lb.	.06 per lb.
Cabbage.....	10 p. c.	.03 each.
Cheese.....	4c. per lb.	.06 per lb.
Fruit—grapes, plums & prunes	1c. per lb.	.02 per lb.
Fruits preserved in the juice	20 p. c.	30 p. c.
Salmon & other fish, pres'd	25 p. c.	.01 per lb.
Fresh fish other than lake..	Free.	.01 per lb.
Honey.....	20c. per gal.	.30 per gal.
Hops.....	8c. per lb.	.15 per lb.
Lard.....	2c. per lb.	.02 per lb.
Oats.....	10c. a bu.	.10 a bu.
Oatmeal.....	½c. per lb.	.01 per lb.
Peas, green or dried, in bulk	20 p. c.	40 & 20c. per bu.
Lumber, sawn.....	\$2 per M.	\$1.50 per M.

The duties on coal and iron ore which stand in the way of the development of the mineral resources of this country are retained at the present figure. In fact, the only natural product of Canada which is favored with a reduction of duty is lumber; and if the government does not soon abolish the export duty on logs the United States Senate will probably add it to the proposed duty of \$1.50 for sawn lumber. —*Montreal "Journal of Commerce."*

COTEMPORARY COMMENT.

If the Minneapolis mills are owned by an English syndicate and have very large stocks on hand, why should not the manager publish a communication in English papers stating "that America will not have one bushel surplus of wheat on the next crop to export in wheat and flour"?—*Chicago Daily "Trade Bulletin."*

The flour-millers' convention at Minneapolis indorsed the Butterworth anti-option trading bill. This action on the part of the men who are uniformly bearing prices in order to get cheap wheat will open the eyes of farmers to their real interests.—*Chicago "Daily Business."*

THE WORLD'S COINAGE IN 1889.

A much larger gold coinage was executed by the mints of the world during 1889 than usual, and, were it not for a simultaneous decline in silver, the aggregate would have stood very high. Although Great Britain coined an exceptional amount of silver last year, the output of the Indian mints is much less, having fallen to about one-half; Spain also, which stood for over £2,000,000 of silver last year, does not appear in the present record, the deputy-master of the mint not having been able to obtain the information for which he applied to the superintendent of the Royal mint at Madrid. Turkey has likewise supplied no information, but for the last few years Turkish coinages have been insignificant. The aggregates for the past three years are:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Gold.....	£34,543,428	£25,497,740	£23,716,000
Silver.....	23,734,397	31,507,922	26,651,000
Copper.....	652,304	1,062,867	362,000
Total.....	£58,930,129	£58,068,529	£50,729,000

These totals are only approximate, as in addition to those countries from which no returns have been received there have been small coinages by the Berlin Mint for Egypt, the Belgian Mint for the Congo, and the Birmingham Mint for British possessions and foreign countries. The Birmingham company has issued silver coinages for Hong Kong and the Mauritius, a bronze coinage for Guernsey, a silver and a copper coinage for the British East Africa Company, a copper coinage for the British North Borneo Company; also

silver and copper coinages for the republics of Ecuador, Costa Rica and Salvador, the Rajah of Sarawak, Pudukota (native Indian State), and French Cambodia. All these put together would not, of course, amount to a large sum. The various countries, taken separately, give the following figures:

Mint.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze and Nickel.
London, Imperial.....	£ 7,257,455	£2,215,742	£ 68,474
London Colonial.....	.....	185,593	875
Sydney.....	3,294,000	.....	.....
Melbourne.....	2,732,000	.....	.....
Calcutta.....	16,957	785,587	65,535
Bombay.....	.....	4,676,100	10,597
United States.....	5,108,800	6,903,100	131,300
Germany.....	10,118,959	37,201	178,405
France.....	699,112	269,974	11,426
Switzerland.....	80,000	.....	1,200
Austria-Hungary.....	683,606	939,474	27,199
Russia.....	3,888,446	237,915	27,058
Scandinavia.....	222,070	54,211	8,515
Netherlands.....	169,306	.....	.....
Portugal.....	19,778	140,000	.....
Japan.....	185,939	2,089,500	45,720
Mexico.....	67,000	5,200,000	26,000
Total.....	£34,543,428	£23,734,397	£652,304

THE silly Minneapolis "Yahoo," which is not read by the millers of the United States, proposes that the Millers' National Association shall go to Europe next year. That is a good plan. The National, at least the 19 or 20 exporters of flour who call themselves the "National," ought to go to Europe next year. It will cost them less than rackets like the late Minneapolis convention, and they could take the silly "Yahoo" editor along free-gratis-for-nothing, contrive to get him dropped overboard in mid-ocean and omit getting him fished out. In that way they would be forever rid of his snarling, yelping and insane palaver. No one will kick about the bill-of-lading in case the "National" conducts a permanent disappearance of the silly "Yahoo" editor. Fill his maw with 17 yards of burlaps, tie him in a jute bag and consign him to the locker of Davy Jones.

OF course we shall hear a good deal said about the adoption of the new constitution of the "National," about its being "just the thing to do," about its "representing the sentiments of the millers of the United States," and so on, ad infinitum and ad nauseam, but we must smile per force when we recall the fact that the new constitution was really adopted by about 20 members of the "National." As there are something like 20,000 millers in the United States, it appears that one out of a thousand "represents" the other 999, although in no way authorized to speak for the 999! The "National" situation is largely farcical, in whatever light it is viewed. The flour-barrel clause in the constitution is merely an appropriate bit of nonsense and inconsistency in the grand whole of nonsense and inconsistency.

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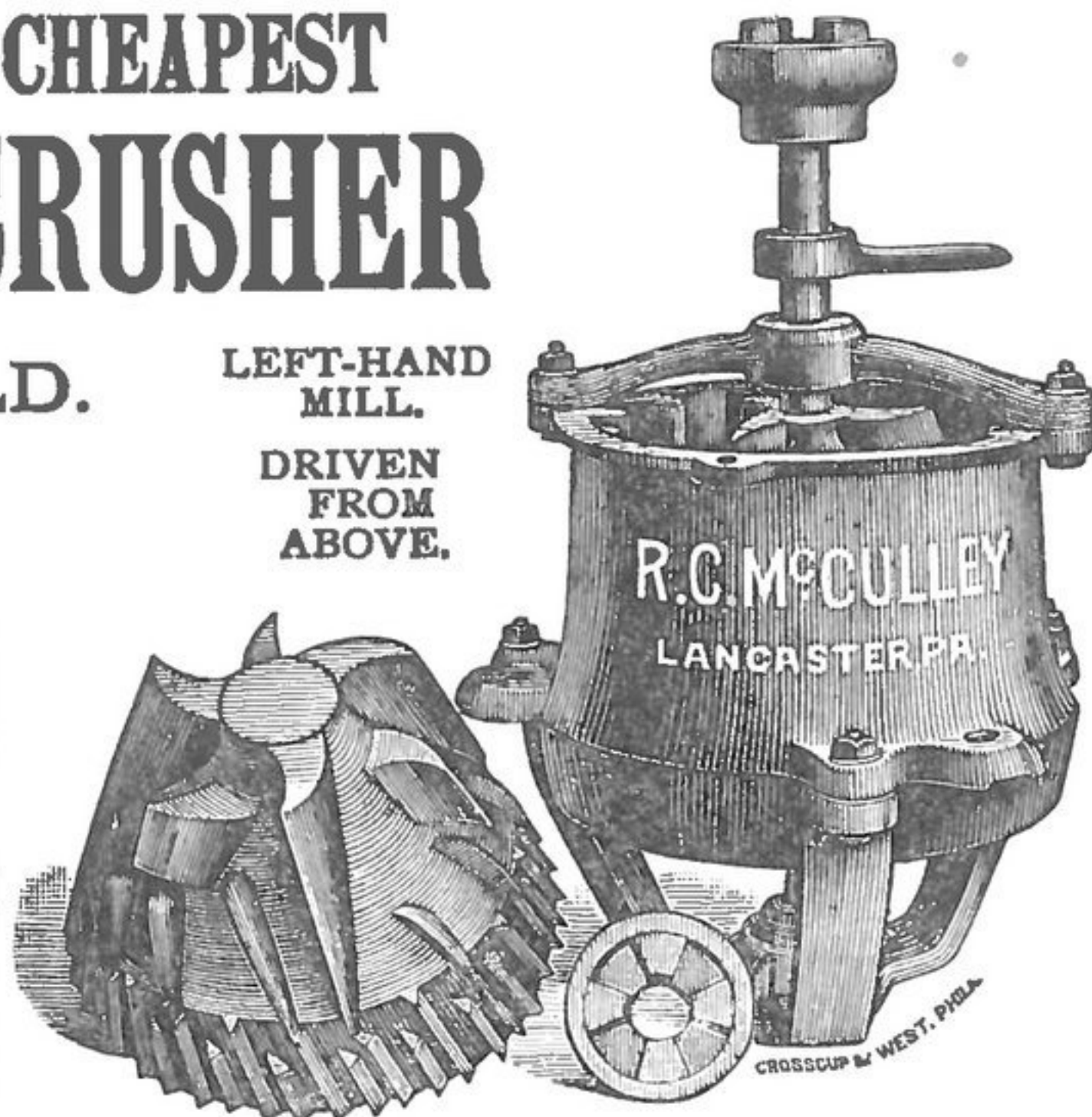
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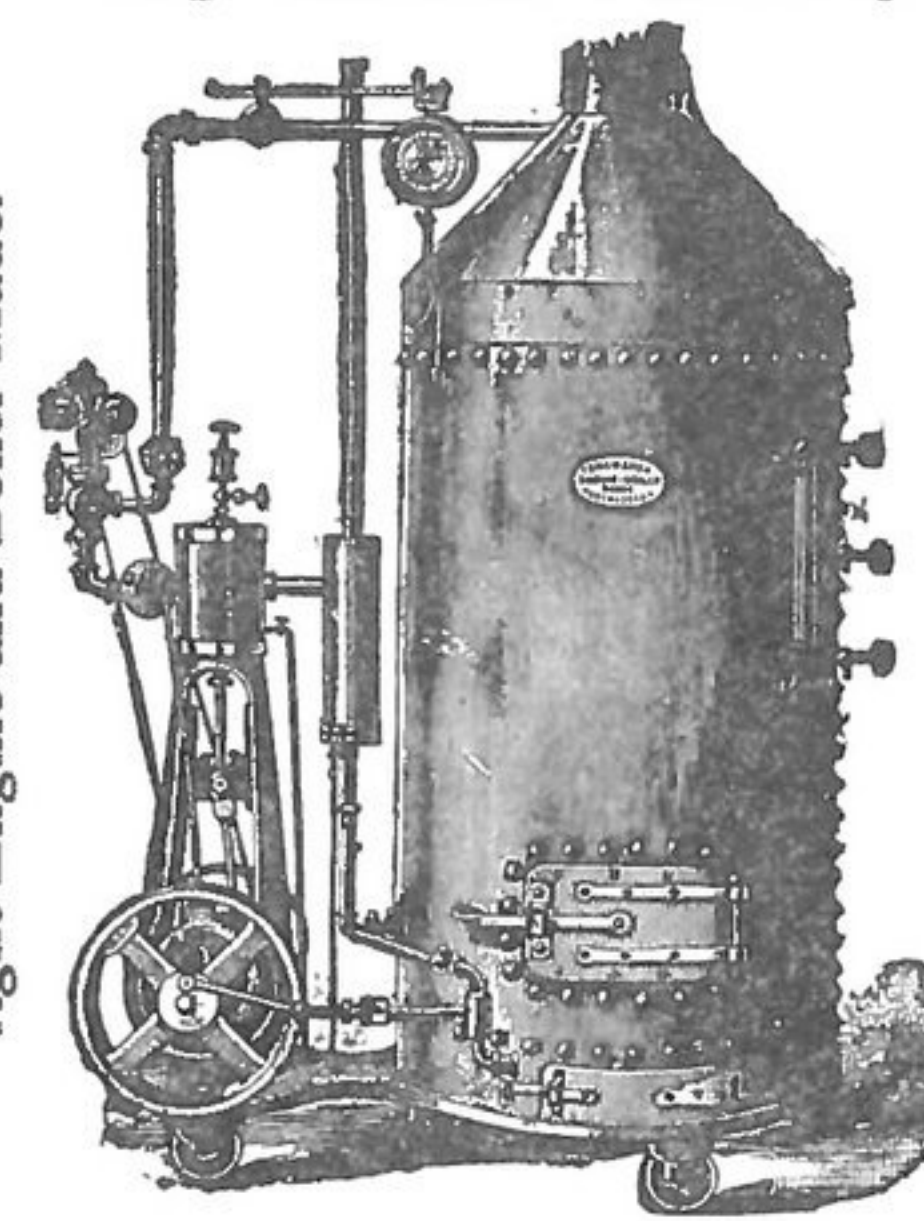
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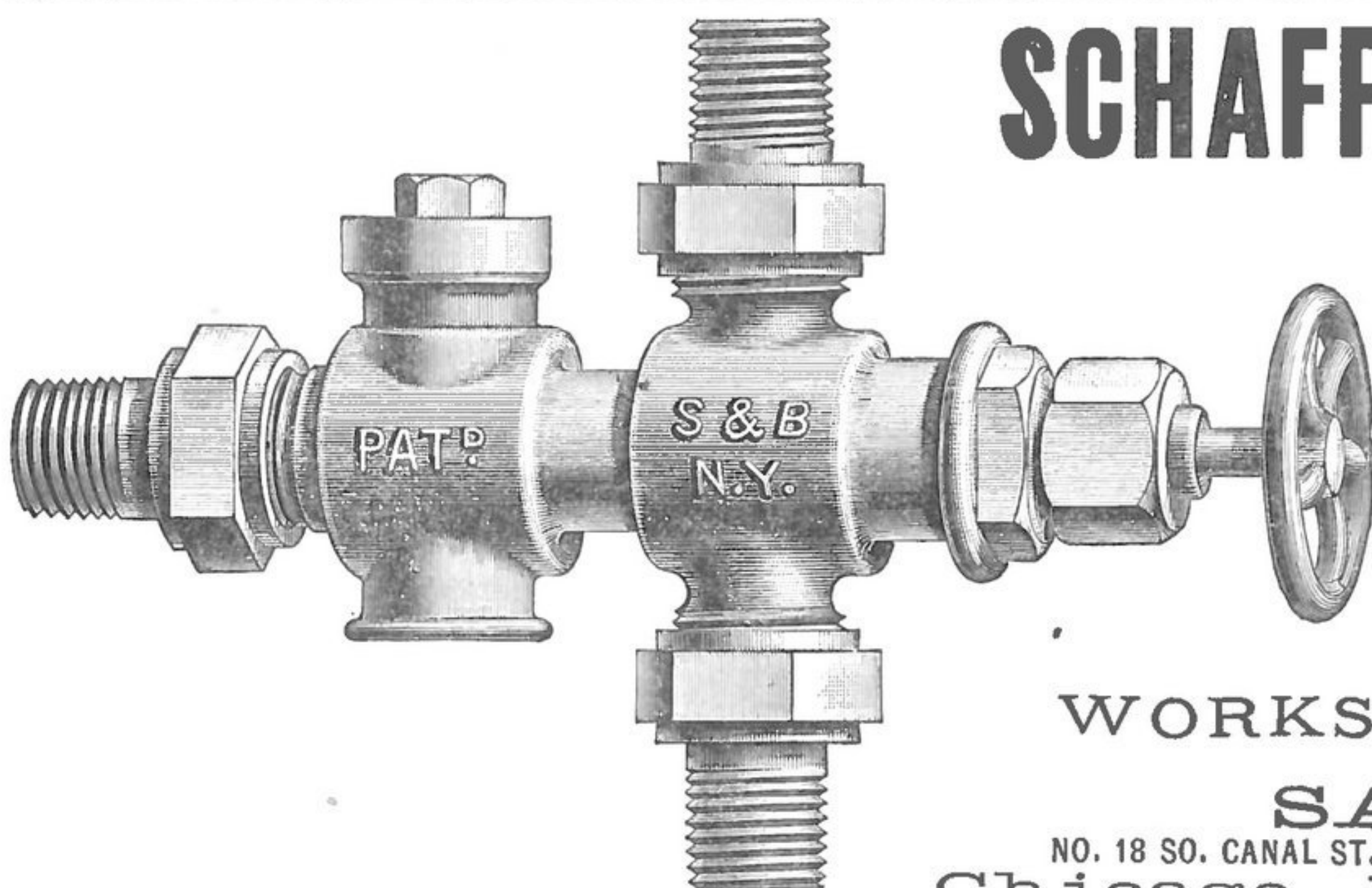
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V. B. Kerr, New Hope, Va., remodels to rolls.
A. M. Shepperd, miller, Ballston, N. Y., assigned.
F. G. Rodolf's mill, Muscoda, Wis., storm-wrecked.
Cutler & Doolittle, millers, Wolcottville, Ind., dissolved.
Wm. M. Barnes' flour-mill, Boaz, Wis., was damaged by storm.
Jas. Beech, Stephenville, Tex., is building a roller flouring-mill.
Wm. S. Camp, of the Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y., is dead.
Howell & Sons, millers, Trenton, N. J., are succeeded by Howell Bros.
Howell & Sons, millers, Morrisville, Pa., are succeeded by Howell Bros.
E. J. Protho, Richland, Ga., wants corn-mill machinery for 500-bushel plant.

Liddell & Bailey's elevator, Fairbury, Neb., lost \$4,000 by fire; insurance \$2,500.

H. L. Beatty's flour-mill, Port Murray, N. J., burned; loss \$5,000; insurance \$2,500.

Jas. Norman & Co., flour millers, John Day, Ore., are in the hands of an assignee.

The I. Marquess Co., Marquess, W. Va., propose to remodel their buhr mill to rolls.

J. F. Renfro, Opelika, Ala., has points on a proposed 125-barrel roller flouring-mill.

McGrew Bros.' flouring-mill, Kankakee, Ill., burned; loss \$30,000; insurance \$18,000.

The Central Elevator Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., sold their plant to T. C. Montague for \$20,650.

G. P. Zeigler, Timmerman, S. C., will build a flouring-mill; he wants an outfit of machinery.

C. B. Price, representing a Scotch syndicate, will build a 100-barrel roller flouring-mill at Norfolk, Va.

Boardman & Ferguson, millers, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., dissolved, H. E. Boardman continuing the business.

A Minneapolis paper reports the organization of a cracker trust with \$10,000,000 capital. The stockholders will have crackers and water.

The American flour trade with Brazil is suffering from heavy import duties, and Brazilian millers are endeavoring to emphasize this discrimination. When it is considered that \$70,000,000 worth of coffee was imported into this country free last year, and that 700,000 barrels of flour paid \$500,000 import duty, the feature of international reciprocity seems strangely lacking.

A Minneapolis dispatch dated July 3 says: The negotiations for the transfer of the C. C. Washburn Mill Company to the Pillsbury-Washburn Company have been practically completed. At the annual meeting of the C. C. Washburn Company's directors the proposition for the transfer of the plant was ratified. One director held a majority of the stock, and as he voted in favor of the transfer, the other six had to fall into line.

Under date of July 3 a report from Washington, D. C., says: The secretary of State received the following dispatch from Ramond Williams, United States Consul-General at Havana, to-day: "Up to the 30th of June American flour paid \$4.69½ import duty, from which amount 5 per cent. was deducted, leaving the total net duty at \$4.46, but from July 1 it will be \$4.69½ plus twenty per cent., making the duty \$5.63½ on each barrel of flour from the United States. Spanish flour from the 1st of July enters free of import duty. Both American and Spanish flour will continue to pay discharging dues of \$1 and harbor improvement dues of 25 cents for each thousand kilos."

Says a New York daily of July 2: An eminent New Jersey weather prophet sang in advance of late May and June weather. He predicted dense fogs on Memorial Day and close and sultry air before noon. It was a beautiful and breezy day. June 3 was to have a great fall in temperature and northwest gales. The thermometer marked 79 on that day and

93 on the next. The 5th was to bring a very cold northwest storm. The mercury marked 92. Not ten clear days were likely to occur in June. There were 27 days mostly clear, 7 days of rain-fall, generally in early morning or in the evening, and there was not one full day of rain, the worst being Saturday, the 21st, a well remembered day.

Says Chicago *Daily Business* of July 1: The report from the northwest, or rather from portions of the Northwest, are becoming more unfavorable with regard to the wheat outlook. In the same line is the following letter from a citizen of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to *Daily Business*, dated June 28: "The writer has just completed a three weeks trip over the Province of Manitoba and finds that crop prospects are very unfavorable over a very large proportion of the wheat belt. The weather has been very dry for the last three weeks and the excessive heat, accompanied by hot, dry and severe winds, has done incalculable harm to the wheat fields. The bears on your market need not look to this province for arguments favorable to their interests. If Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest export 6,000,000 bushels of wheat they will do far more than present prospects indicate. The big estimates of six weeks ago require discounting about two-thirds. I fear that portions of Northern Dakota are similarly affected. If we get heavy rains soon, wheat sown on freshly broken (new) lands may improve materially, but at best our crop is two weeks behind last season's. Yours truly, L. K. M."

Perhaps the most striking feature of the July *Century* is the long-expected debate on "The Single Tax," by Edward Atkinson and Henry George. Mr. Atkinson opens the discussion in a paper on "A Single Tax upon Land"; Mr. George replies in "A Single Tax on Land Values," and there is a rejoinder by Mr. Atkinson. Another article that marks this number of the *Century* is the beginning of the *Century's* "Prison Series," the first paper being a thrilling account of the life of "A Yankee in Andersonville," by Dr. T. H. Mann. The first of two papers on "Providence" describes and brilliantly illustrates an unhackneyed region of the Old World; that part of France which is like Italy. Miss Preston, who wrote the article, is the well known translator of "Miero." Dr. Edward Eggleston in an illustrated article tells the story of "Nathaniel Bacon, the Patriot of 1676." John Burroughs prints a characteristic out-of-door paper entitled "A Taste of Kentucky Blue-grass." Joseph Jefferson, in his charming Autobiography, describes his early experiences in Peru and Panama. Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason describes the "Women of the French Salons of the 18th Century." The fiction of the number consists of the second part of the anonymous "Anglomaniacs"; the ninth part of Mrs. Barr's "Olivia"; a story, "The Reign of Reason," by Viola Roseboro, (a young Southern writer with a rapidly growing reputation); and a complete novelette, "Little Venice," by Grace Denio Litchfield, with a full-page illustration by Mary Hallock Foote. The Editorial Topics are: "On Lack of Conscience as a Means of Success," "New York's Reformed Electoral System," "A Recent Sermon," and "Tom Toms in Politics." There is an Open Letter on "The Inside Facts of Lincoln's Nomination."

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING DISEASE.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.



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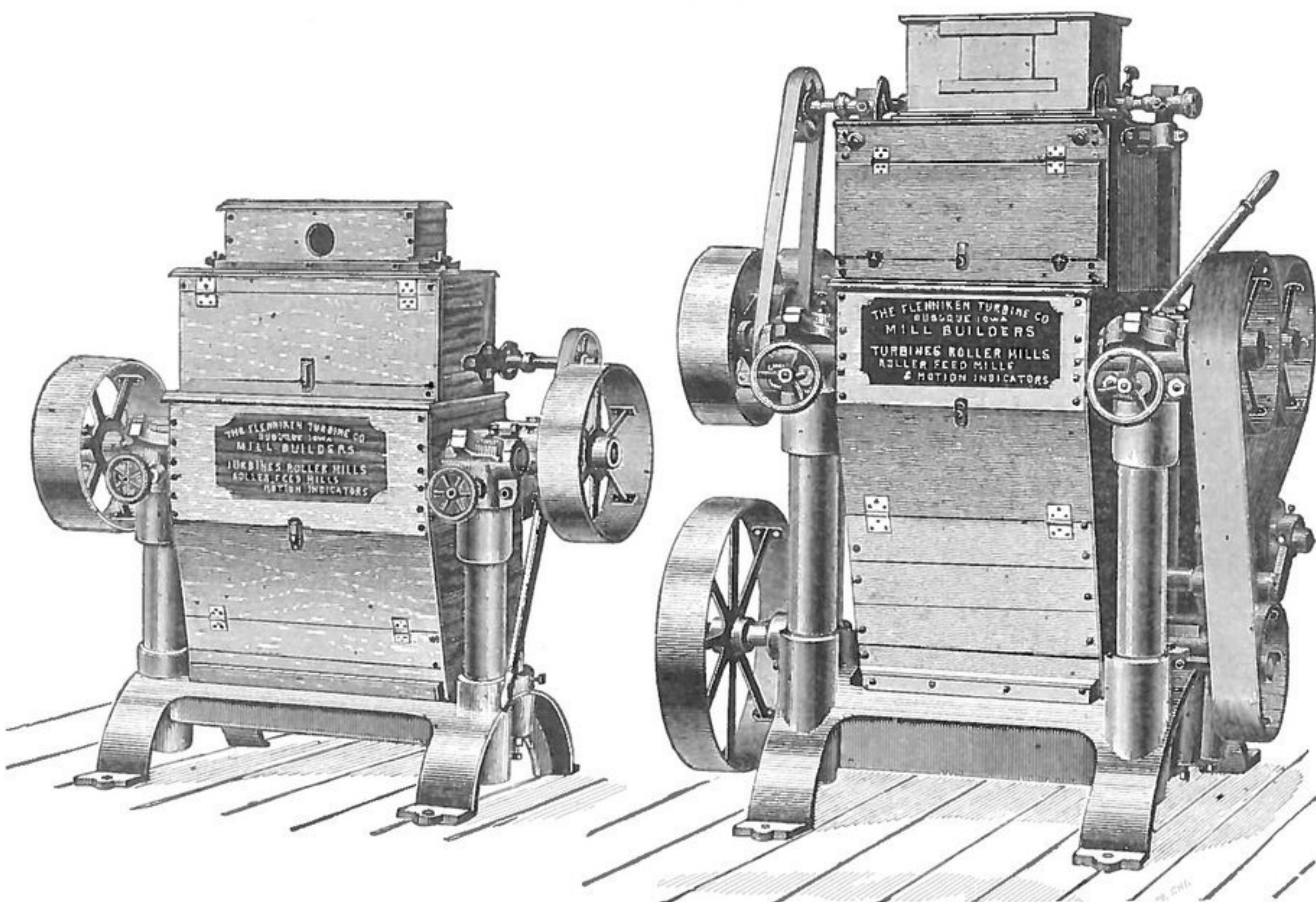
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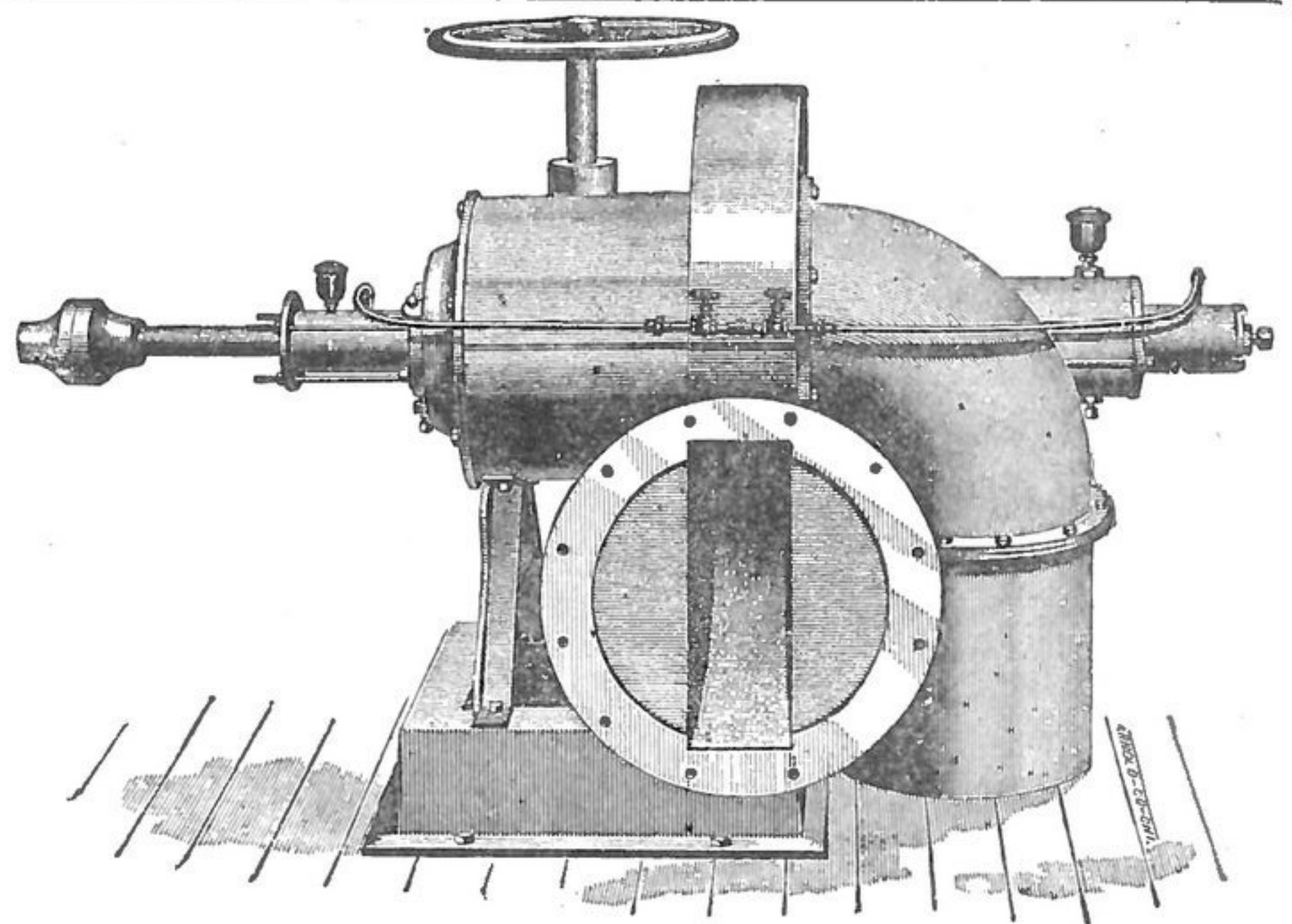
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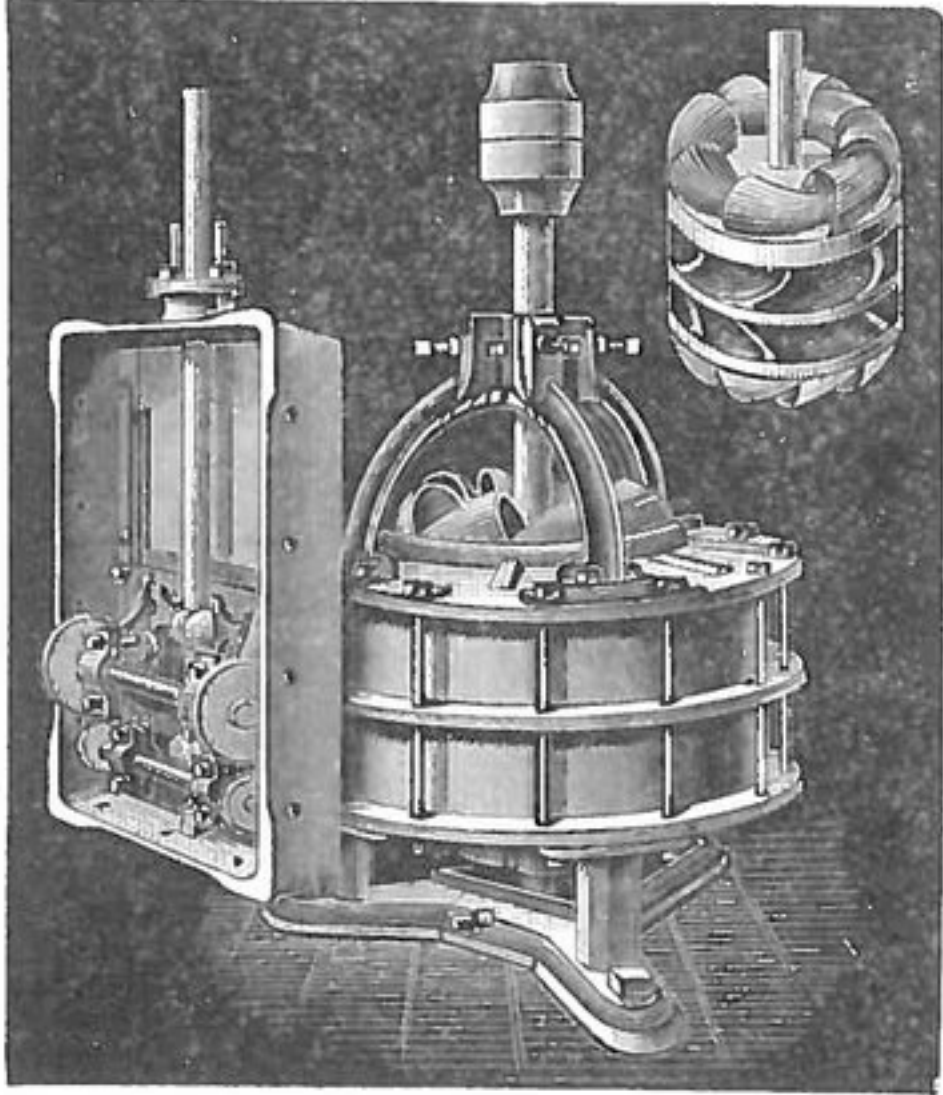
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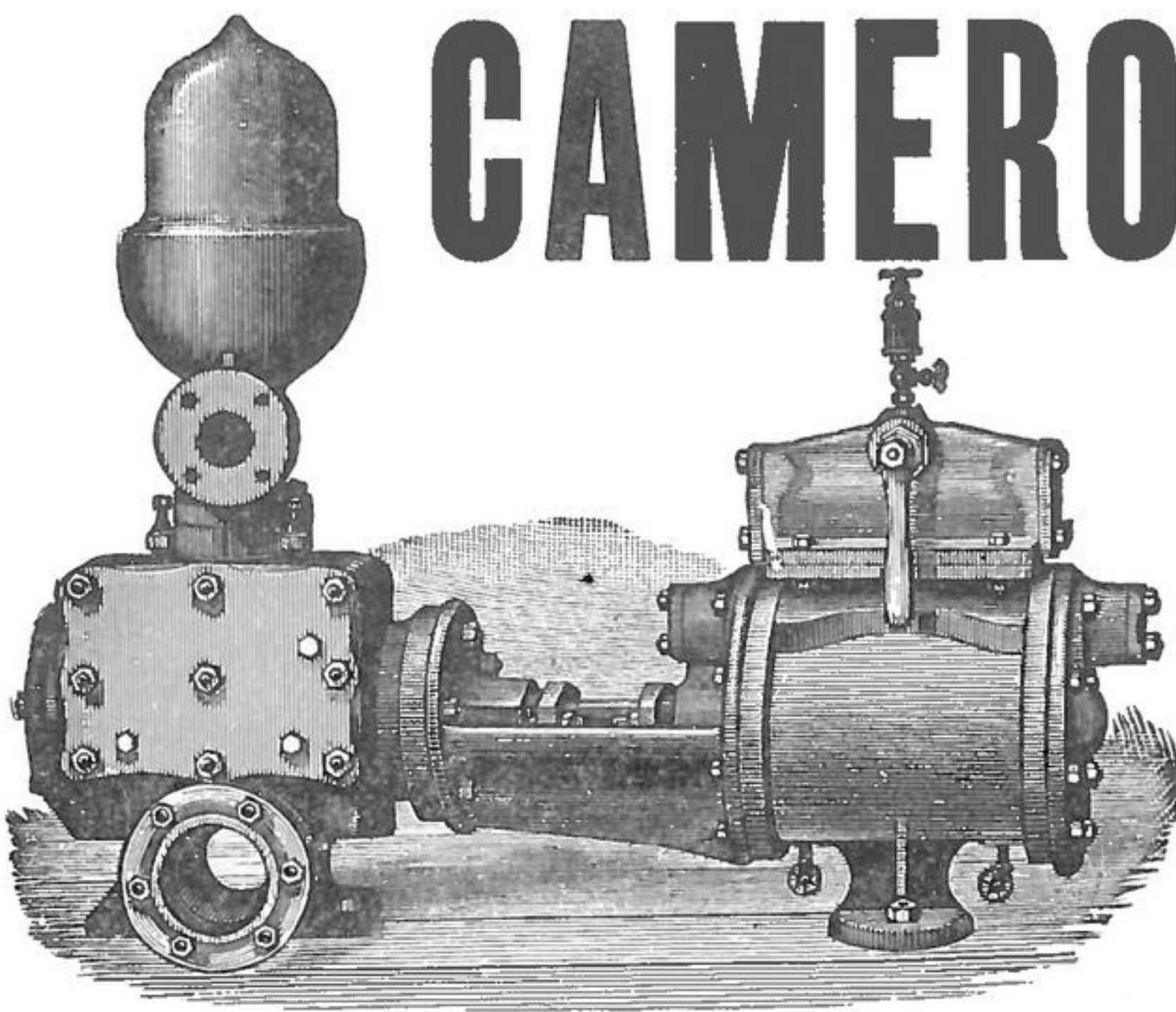


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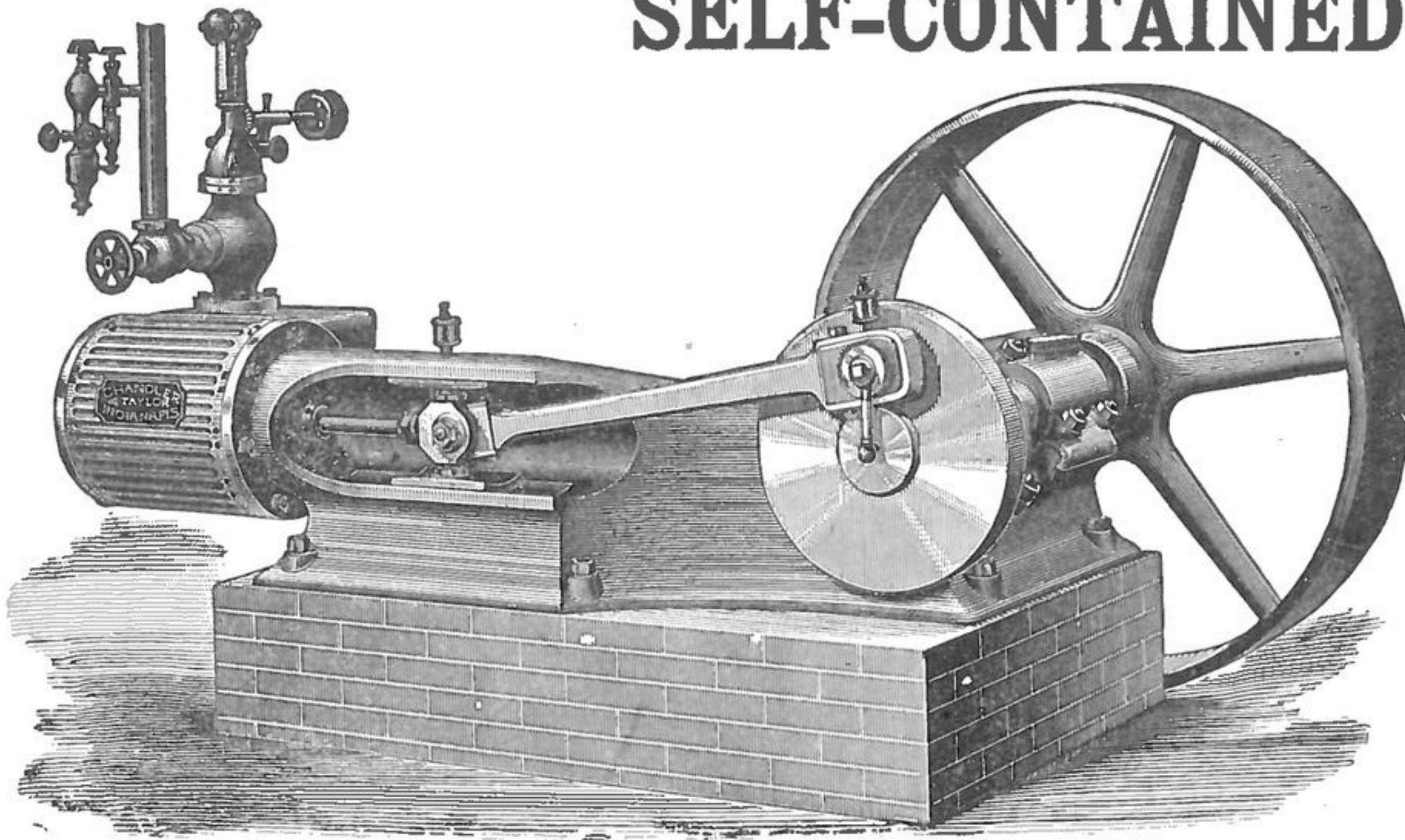
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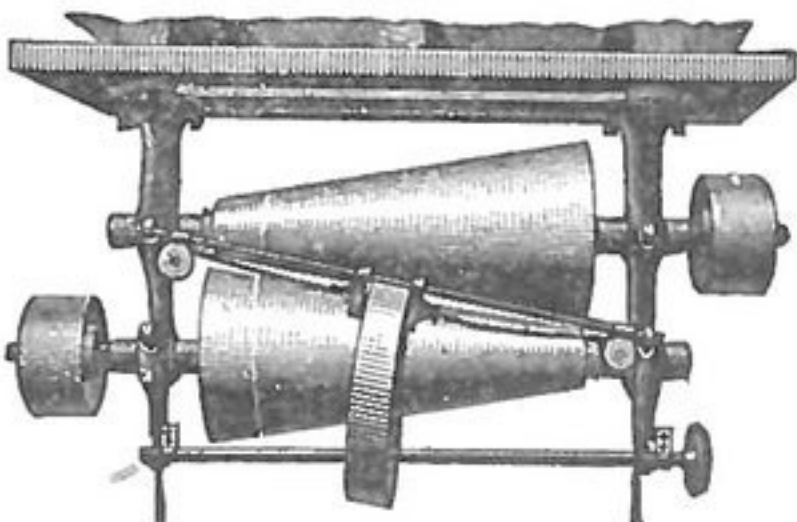
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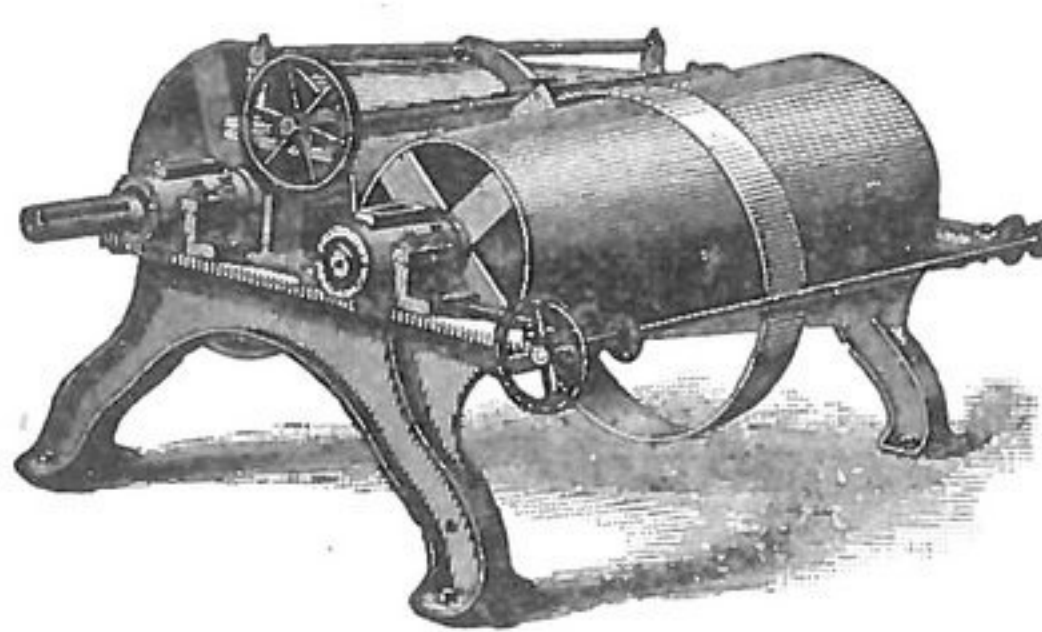
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OFFICE OF THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5, 1890.

Friday of last week was a day of slow, featureless markets, somewhat irregular and destitute of news. In New York June wheat closed at 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with Atlantic port receipts 28,052, exports 60,719, and options 1,760,000 bushels. June corn closed at 41c., with receipts 306,907, exports 185,051, and options 680,000 bushels. June oats closed at 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 131,290, exports 50,401, and options 180,000 bushels. Wheat flour was no lower, but easier, in sympathy with wheat. Receipts were 3,964 sacks and 15,908 barrels, and exports 3,870 sacks and 5,740 barrels. The other lines were featureless.

Saturday brought dull and easier markets on foreign and western selling, with higher closing on buying by shorts and on reports of very hot and dry weather in the West. June wheat closed at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and July at the same figure, with receipts 41,336, exports 84,646, and options 976,000 bushels. June and July corn closed at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 237,988, and exports 141,097, and options 819,000 bushels. June and July oats closed at 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 86,470, exports 21,325, and options 25,000 bushels. Wheat flour was dull and unchanged, with no buyers visible. Receipts were 4,074 sacks and 14,583 barrels, and exports 500 sacks and 1,720 barrels. The minor lines were featureless.

Monday brought higher opening markets on better cables, smaller stocks, reports of exceedingly wet weather in European wheat countries, and reports of serious damage from rust in Austria-Hungary, and the closing was easier on selling in the West. July wheat closed at 93c., with receipts 187,357, exports 59,329, and options 2,776,000 bushels. July corn closed at 41c., with receipts 326,645, exports 144,185, and options 700,000 bushels. July oats closed at 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 107,858, exports 15,445, and options 150,000 bushels. Wheat flour was moderately active all around, and holders were steadier on the higher grades of both spring and winter wheat. Prices showed no quotable changes. Receipts included 7,194 sacks and 15,288 barrels, and exports 9,839 sacks and 16,573 barrels. The minor lines were quiet and featureless. The visible supply in the United States and Canada was:

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Wheat	June 28. 20,174,885	June 29. 15,300,715	June 30. 23,623,989
Corn	14,822,668	9,490,334	11,308,521
Oats	5,050,671	5,250,113	4,838,172
Rye	621,120	916,765	193,252
Barley	488,576	281,507	159,674

Tuesday brought generally stronger markets on better cables and liberal shipments from Atlantic ports. July wheat closed at 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with receipts 227,808, exports 320,000, and options 3,500,000 bushels. July corn closed at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 512,257, exports 128,322, and options 2,600,000 bushels. July oats closed at 34c., with receipts 146,806, exports 29,731, and options 278,000 bushels. Rye grain was quiet at the following quotations: Western 55@56c; Canada 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ @57c; State 57@58c delivered; car lots ungraded on the track 53@55c. Malt was steady but slow at the following figures: 85@90c for city-made Canada, 80@85c for country do, 75@78c for six-rowed and 68@70c for two-rowed asked. Mill-feed was quiet at 60@65c. for 40 lb., 55@60c. for 60-lb., 65@70c. for 80-lb., 75@80c. for 100-lb., 80@85c. for sharps, and 70@75c. for rye feed.

Wheat flour was strong on all brands, and in some lines there was an increase of 5@10c. in sympathy with wheat. Receipts included 7,425 sacks and 15,490 barrels, and exports 1,520 sacks and 2,111 barrels. In New York patents sold

freely at \$5.00@5.10 for spring and \$4.85@5.20 for winter brands. Rye flour was in fair demand at \$3.00@3.25. Corn products were quiet and steady at the following quotations: Coarse bag meal 80@82c; fine yellow 90@92c; fine white 95@98c; Southern and Western in barrels \$2.30@2.40; yellow granulated \$2.55@2.60; white do \$2.65@2.70; flour \$2.95@3.20; Brandywine \$2.45.

The following shows the amount of wheat and flour, together with the amount of corn on passage to United Kingdom, for ports of call or direct ports for the week mentioned:

	1890.	1889.
	July 1.	July 2.
Wheat and flour, qrs....	2,434,000	1,570,000
Corn, qrs.....	460,000	542,000

The following shows the amount of wheat and corn on passage to the Continent for the past week and for the same week last year:

	1890.	1889.
	July 1.	July 2.
Wheat, qrs.....	570,000	531,000
Corn, qrs.....	390,000	279,000

	Qrs.
Shipments India wheat to U. K.....	52,500
do do Continent..	22,500

The imports into the United Kingdom for the past week, the previous week and for the same week in previous year were as follows:

	1890.	1890.	1889.
	July 1.	June 24.	July 2.
Wheat, qrs	217,000	407,000	371,000
Corn, qrs.....	113,000	256,000	196,000
Four, bbls.....	121,000	112,000	137,000

Wednesday brought active and generally firmer markets. July wheat closed at 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 47,000, exports 52,000, spot sales 92,000, and options 2,960,000 bushels. July corn closed at 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 207,000, exports 181,000, spot sales 341,000, and options 600,000 bushels. July oats closed at 34c., with receipts 64,000, spot sales 104,000, and options 95,000 bushels. Wheat flour was more active and firmer generally. Receipts were 13,000, and sales 30,000 packages. Sales were made at the following quotations: Low extras \$2.45@3.00; city mills \$4.45@4.50; city mill patents \$4.75@5.25; winter wheat low grade \$2.45@3.00; fair to fancy \$3.15@4.80; patents \$4.40@5.25; Minnesota clear \$3.65@4.50; straight \$3.75@4.85; Minnesota straight patents \$4.25@5.30; rye mixtures \$3.55@4.15; superfine \$2.10@2.85.

Thursday brought firm and quiet markets. July wheat closed at 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with receipts 62,200, exports 79,000, and options 1,664 bushels. July corn closed at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 66,000, exports 209,000, and options 744,000 bushels. July oats closed at 34c., with the receipts 35,000 bushels and the options 55,000 bushels. Wheat flour was quiet and unchanged, with receipts 9,829 and sales 20,800 packages. The Minneapolis output last week was 83,833 barrels. The minor lines were unchanged.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

WHEAT—The market for spring wheat was active to-day, and closed strong at higher prices. The following sales were reported: No. 1 hard, 24,000 bu. c. i. f. at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 40,000 spot at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 10,000 do at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 15,000 to arrive at 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and 600 at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, when it is closed; No. 2 Northern, 5,800 bu c. i. f. at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 25,000 do at 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and 5,000 spot at 92c; of No. 1 Oregon white 2 cars were sold at 93c. CORN—The market was half a cent higher all around to-day, the quotations being 40c for No. 2 yellow, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 3 yellow and No. 2 corn, and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 3 corn. OATS—The market closed strong at 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c in store for No. 2 white oats, and 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c on track for No. 2 mixed. There was very little trading to-day. RYE—Trade very light; one car No. 2 sold at 54c. MILL-FEED—City-ground coarse winter, \$12.75@13.00 per ton; fine do. \$12.75@13.00; finished winter middlings, \$14.00@15.00; coarse spring do, \$12.25@12.75.

FLOUR MARKET.

Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.
Patents..... \$5.75@6.00	Patents.... \$5.25@5.75
Straight..... 4.75@5.00	Straight... 4.75@5.00
Bakers..... 4.25@4.75	Clear 4.25@4.75
Red Dog..... 2.00@3.00	Low grades . 3.00@4.52
Rye flour.... 3 50@—	Graham 4 50@—

Retail prices 50c per bbl above these quotations.

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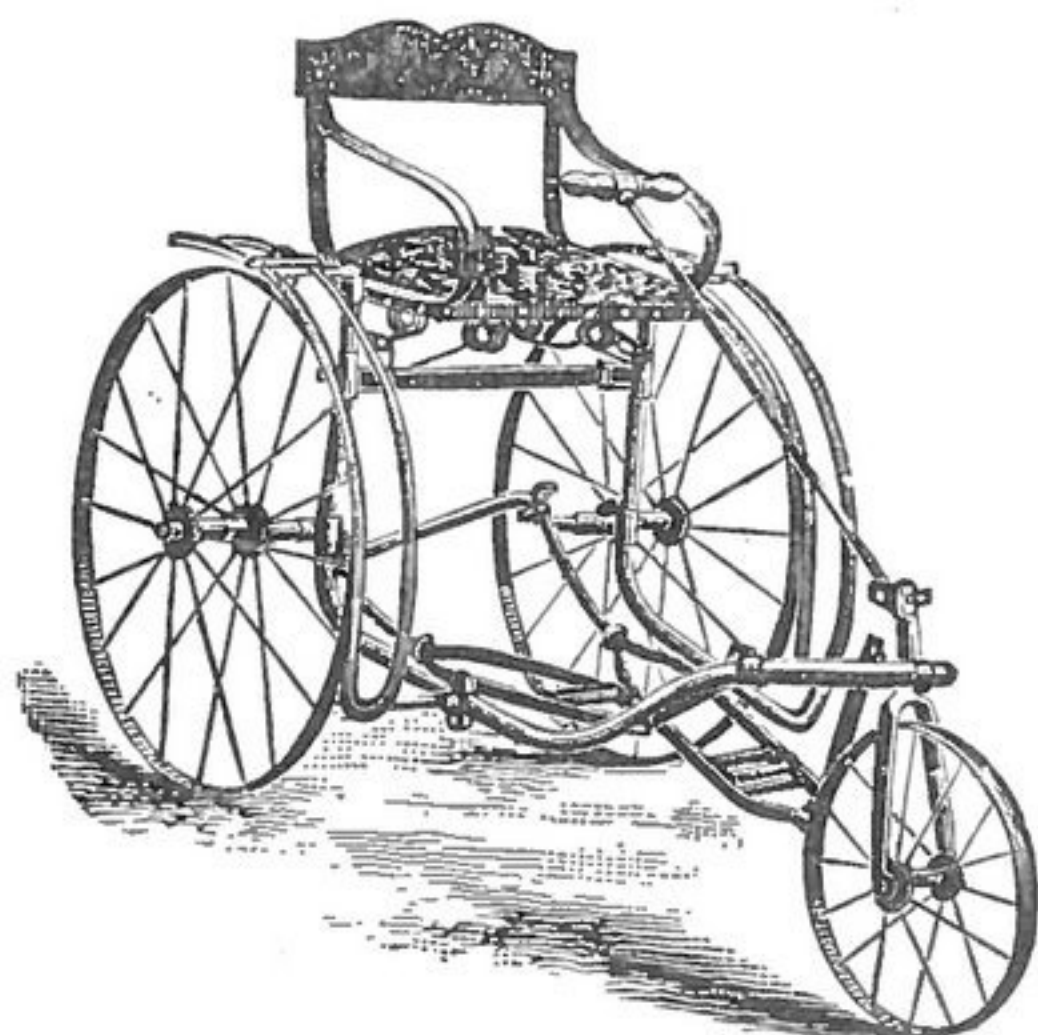
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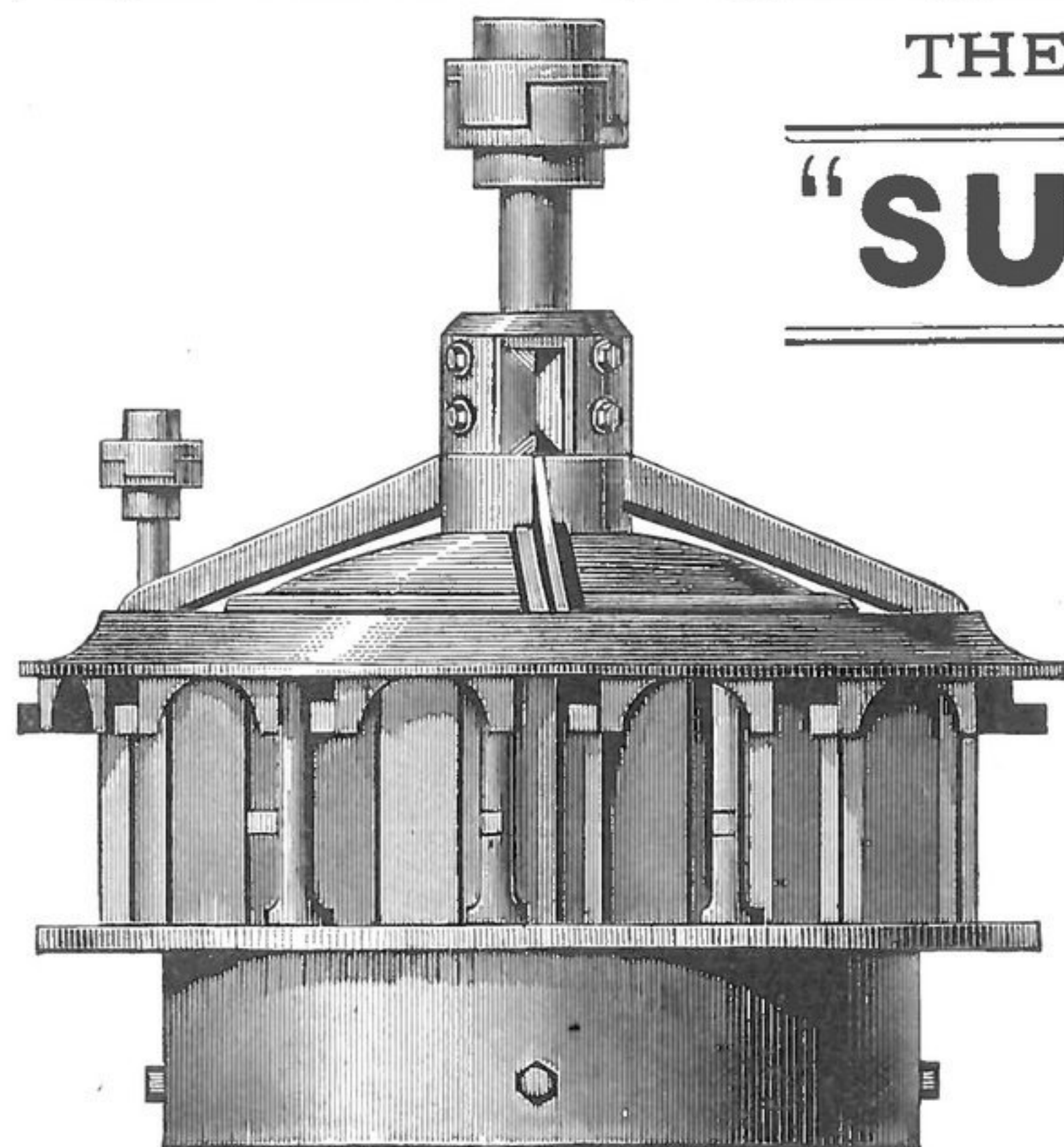
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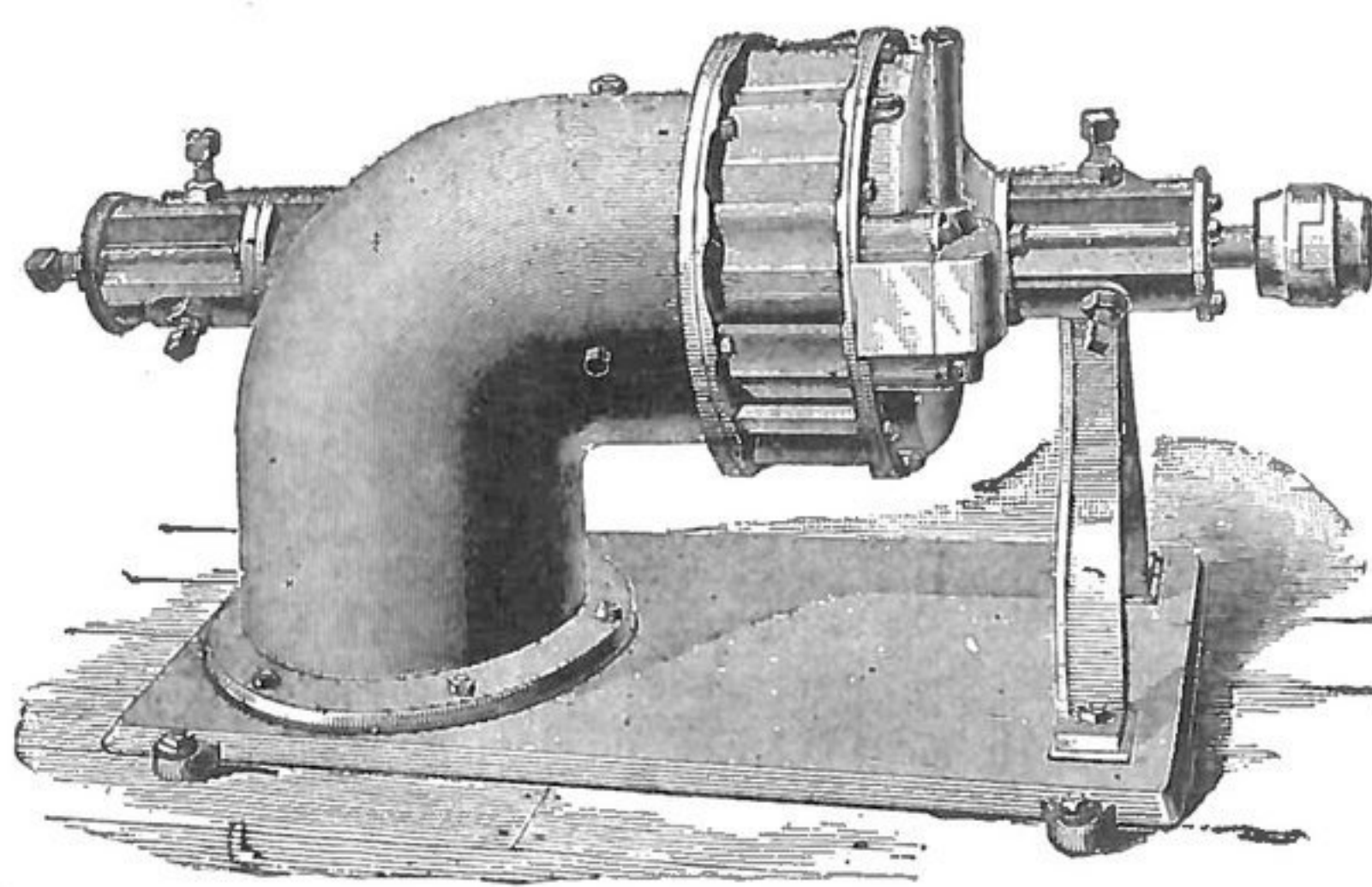
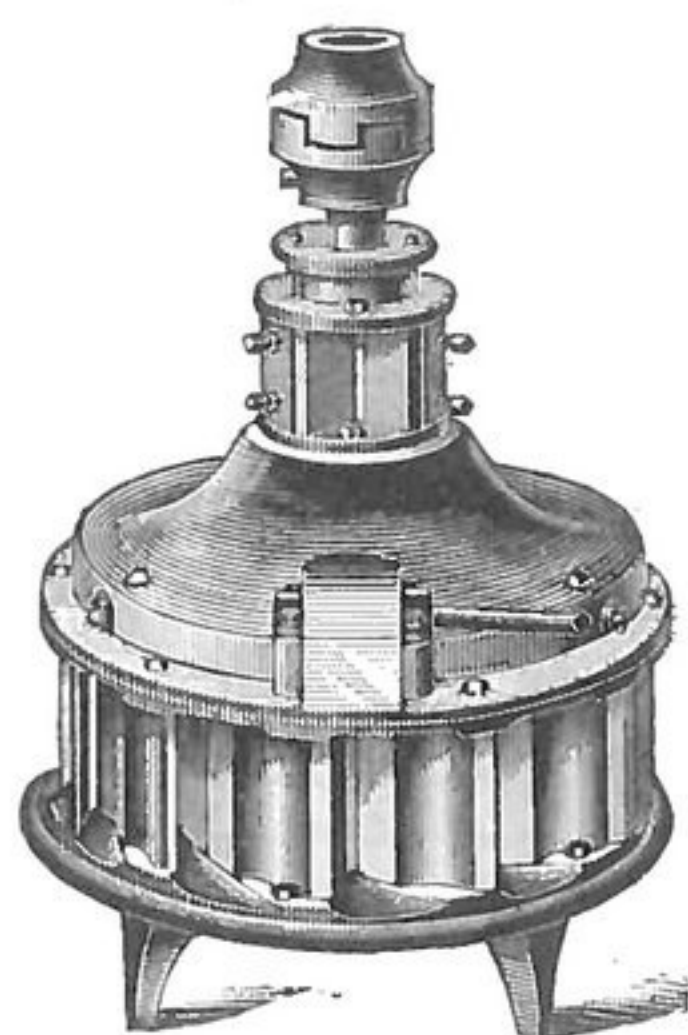
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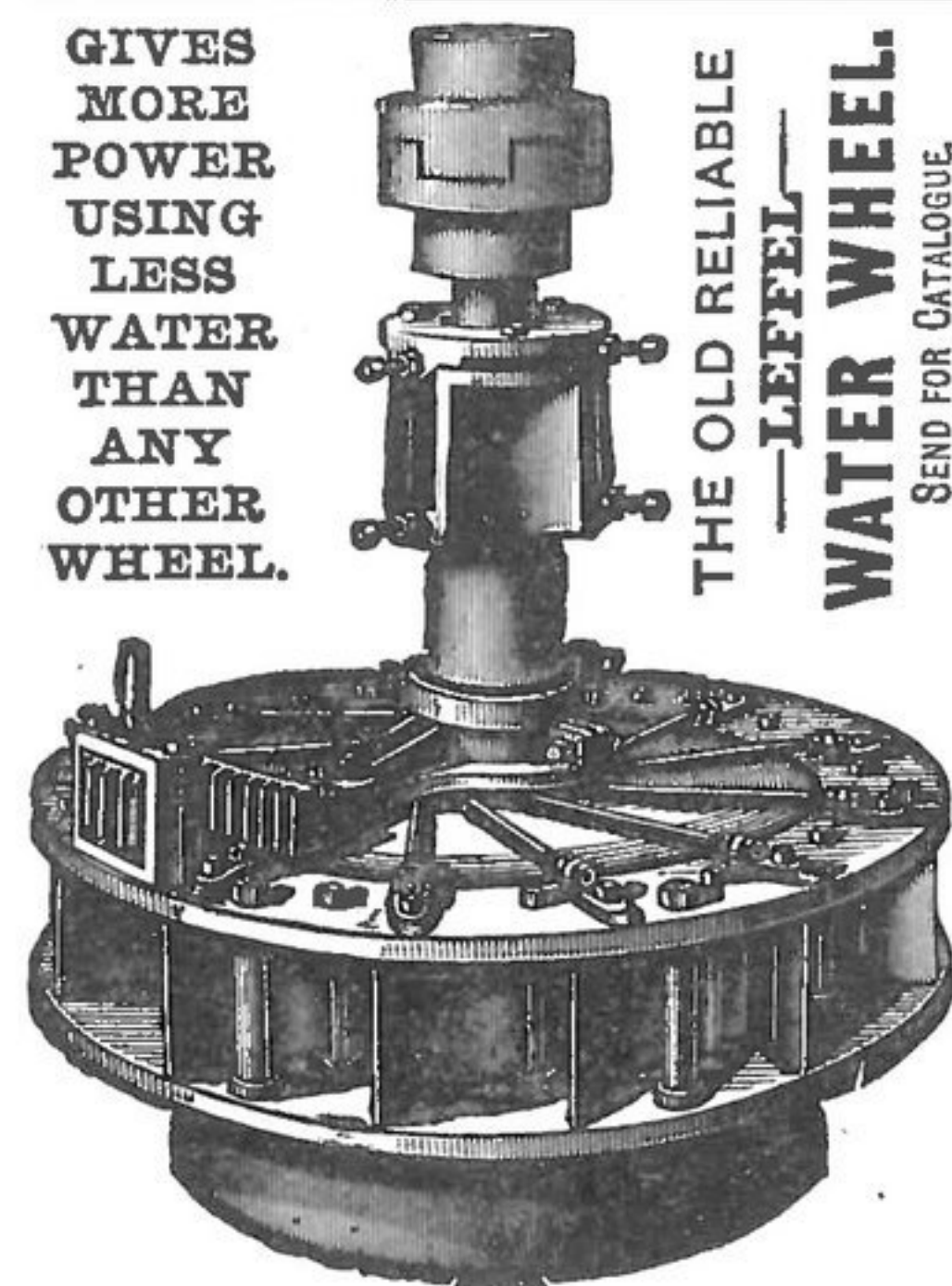
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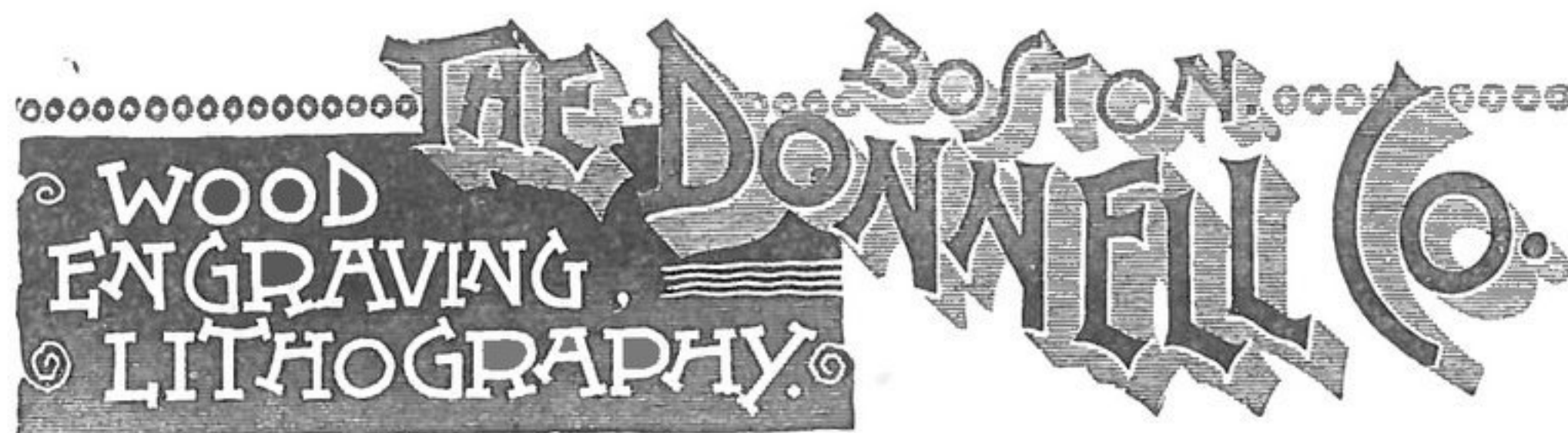
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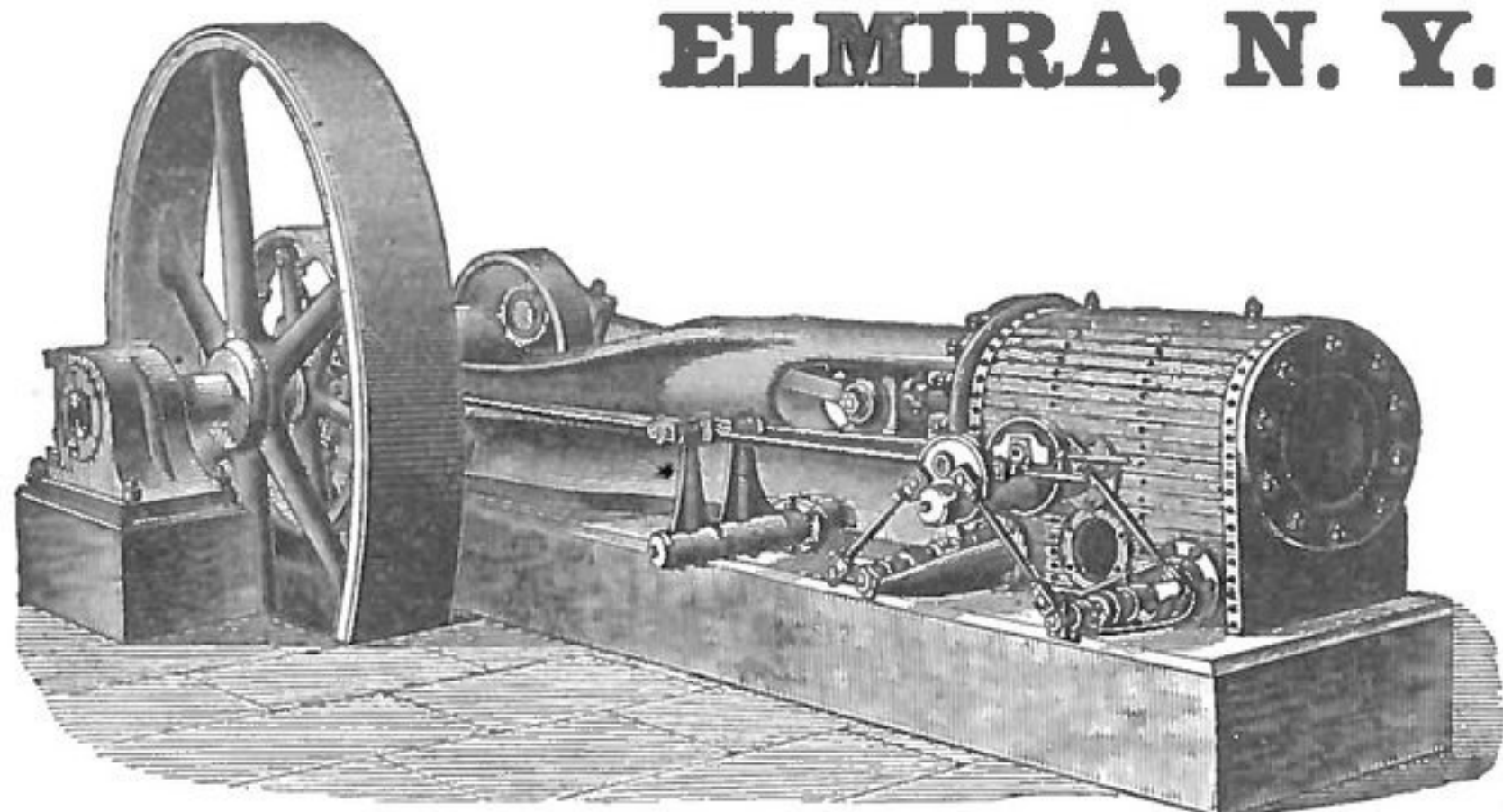


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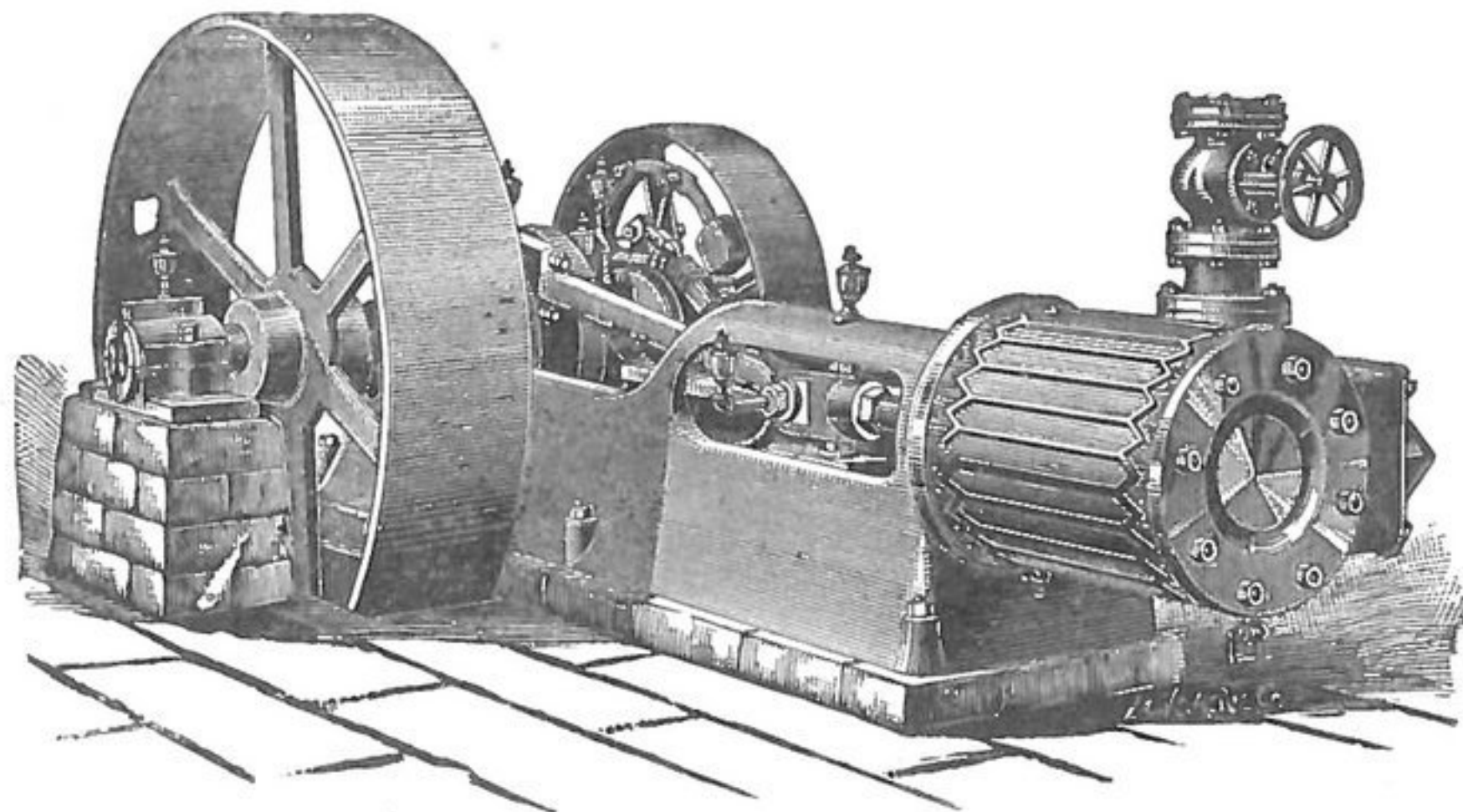
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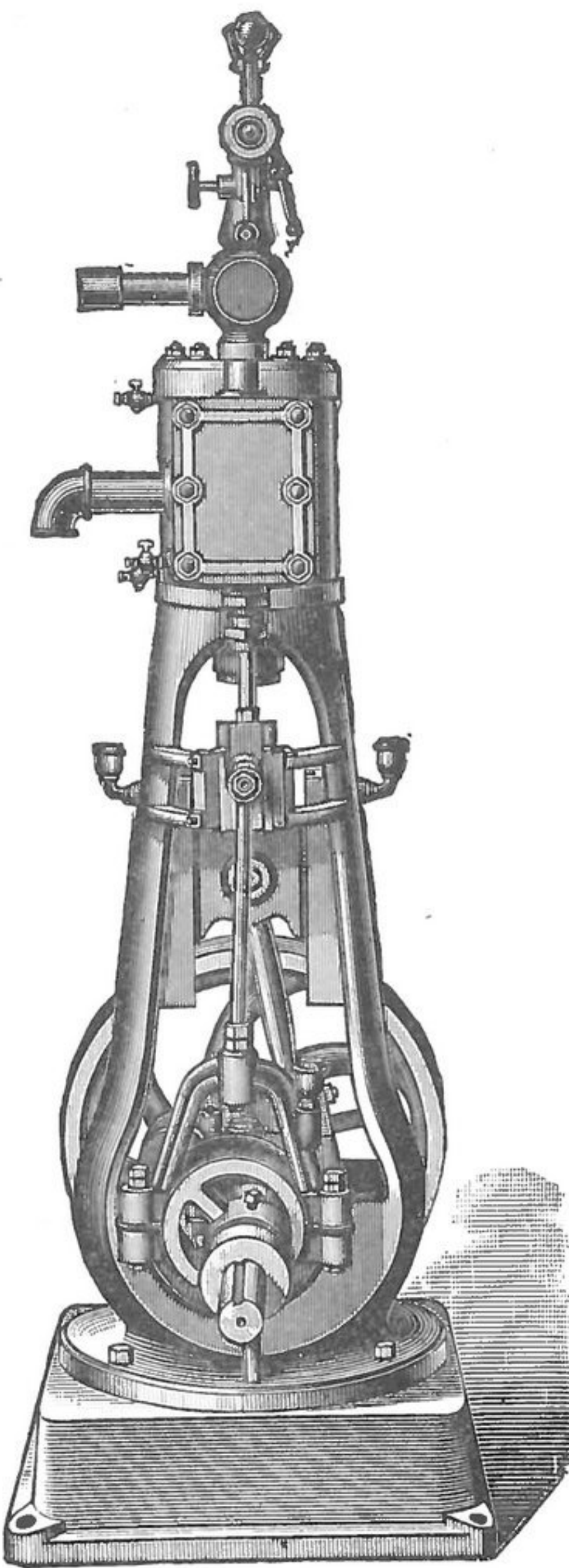
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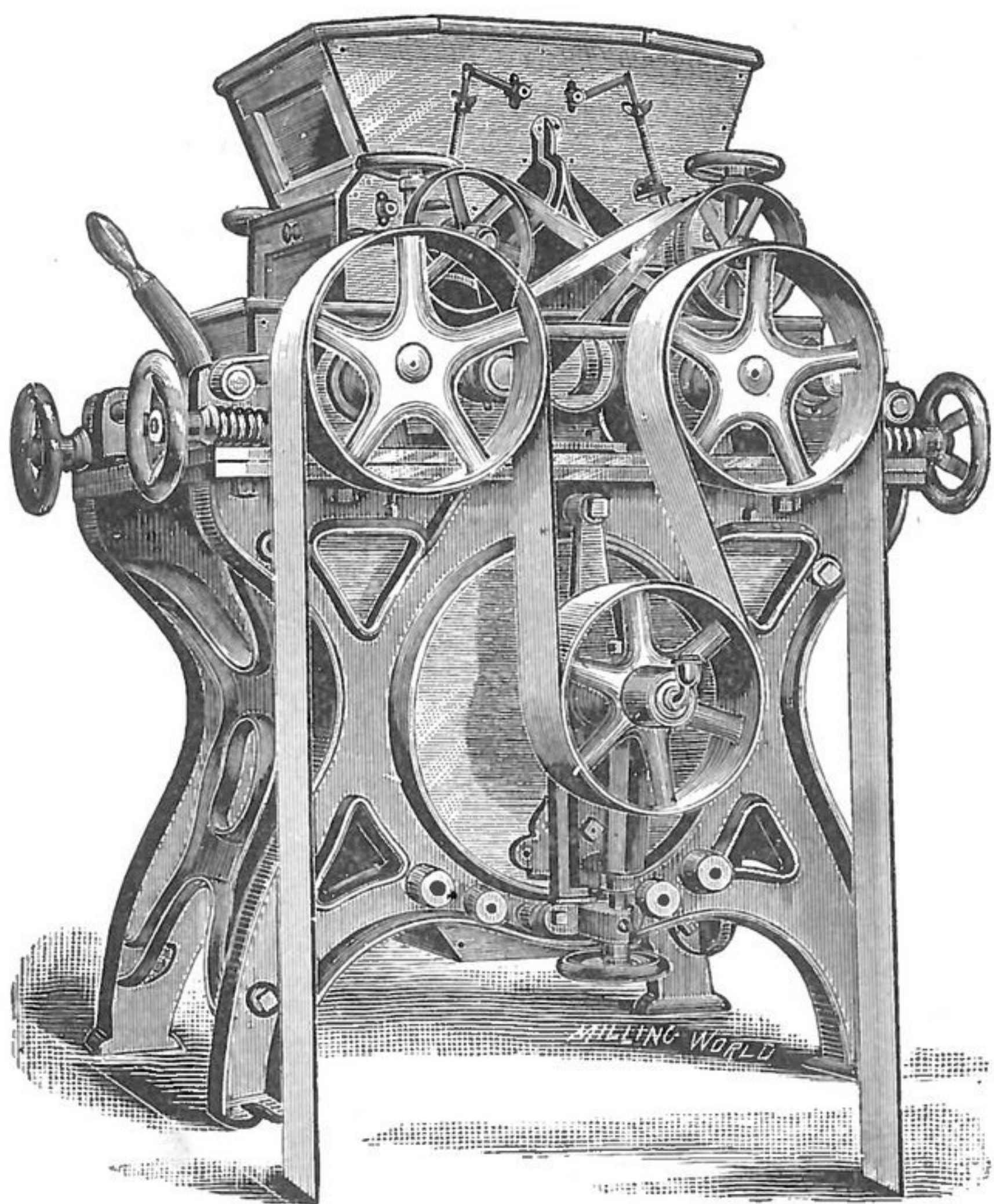


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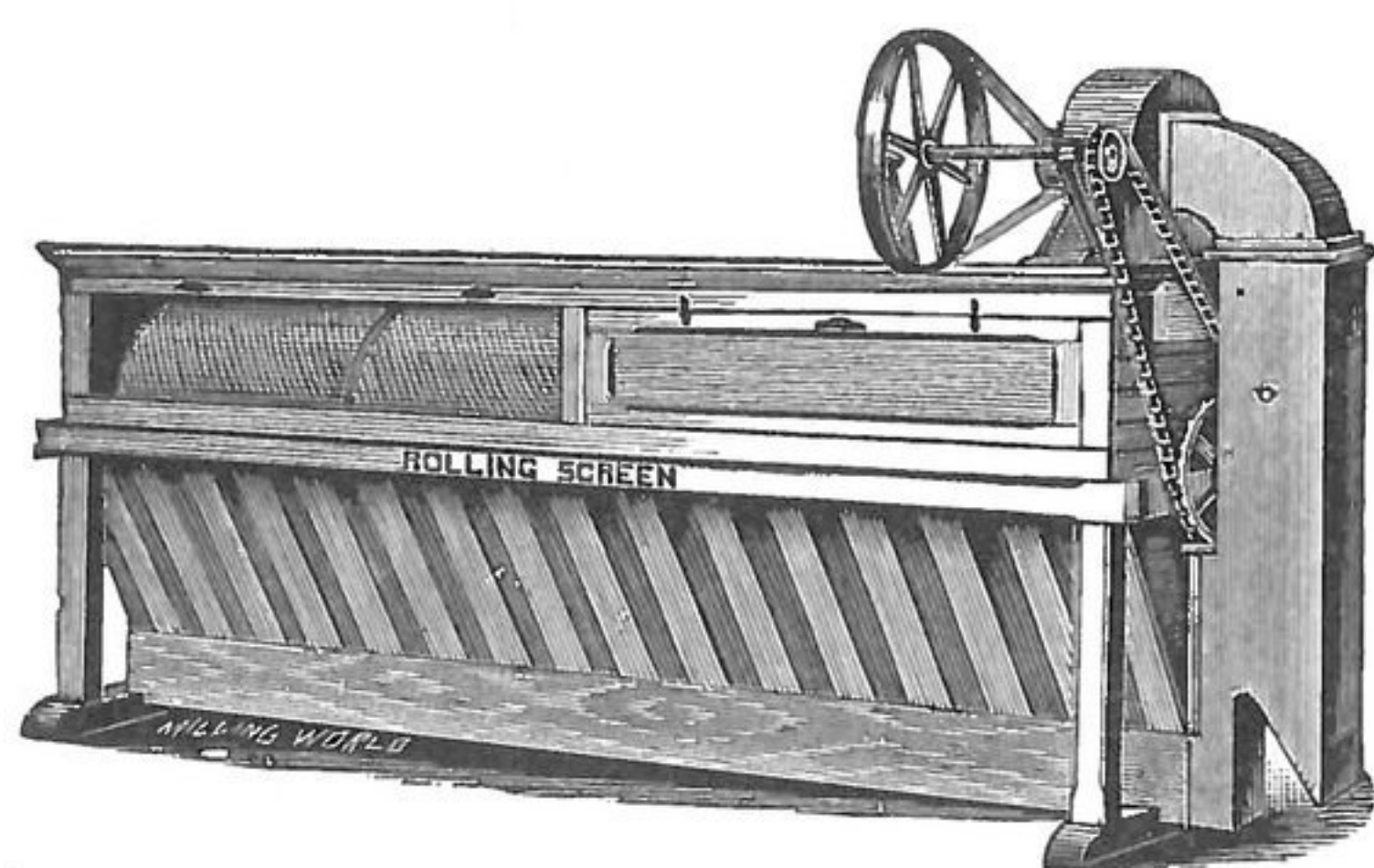
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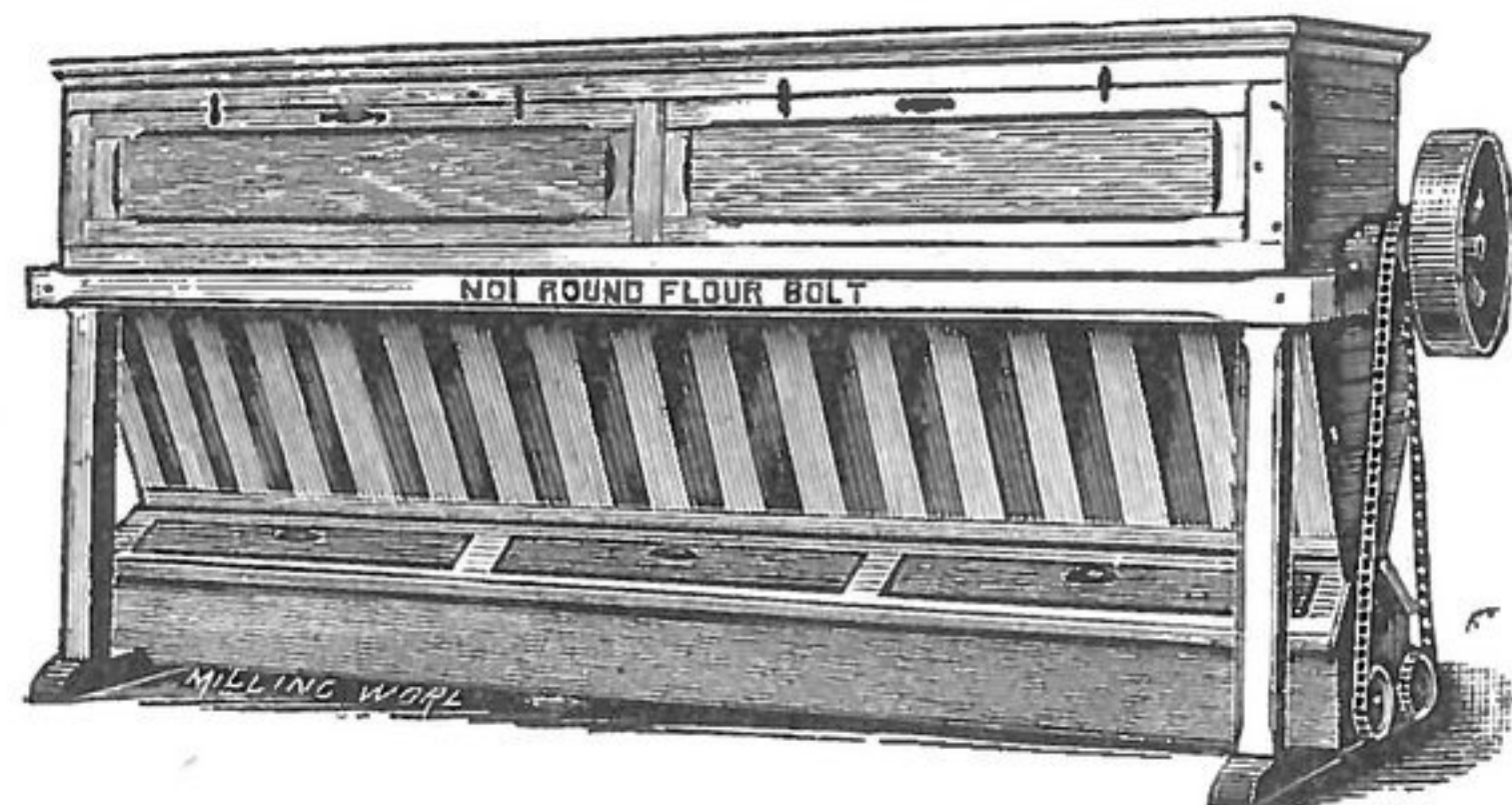
6x15 "

6x20 "

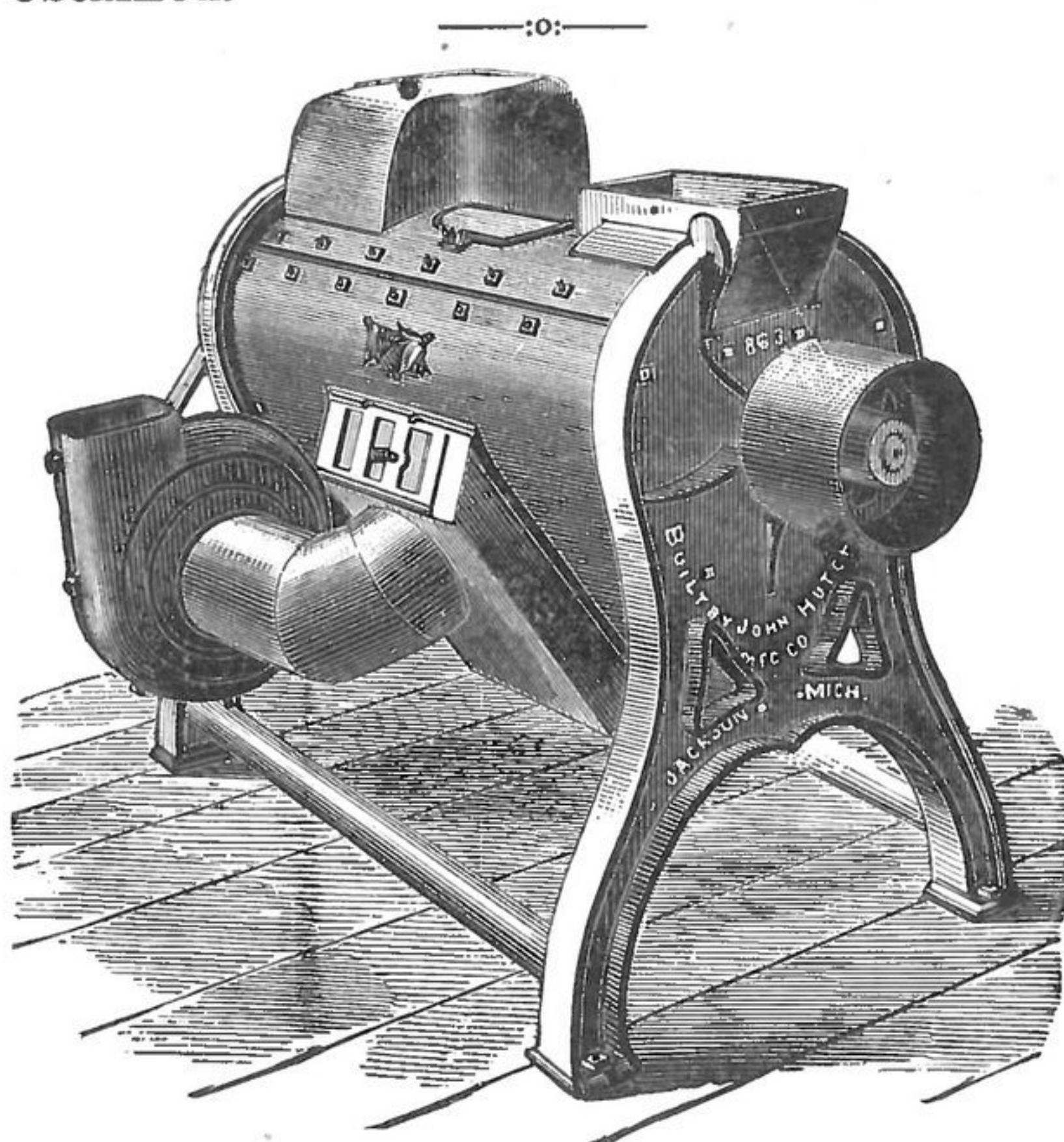


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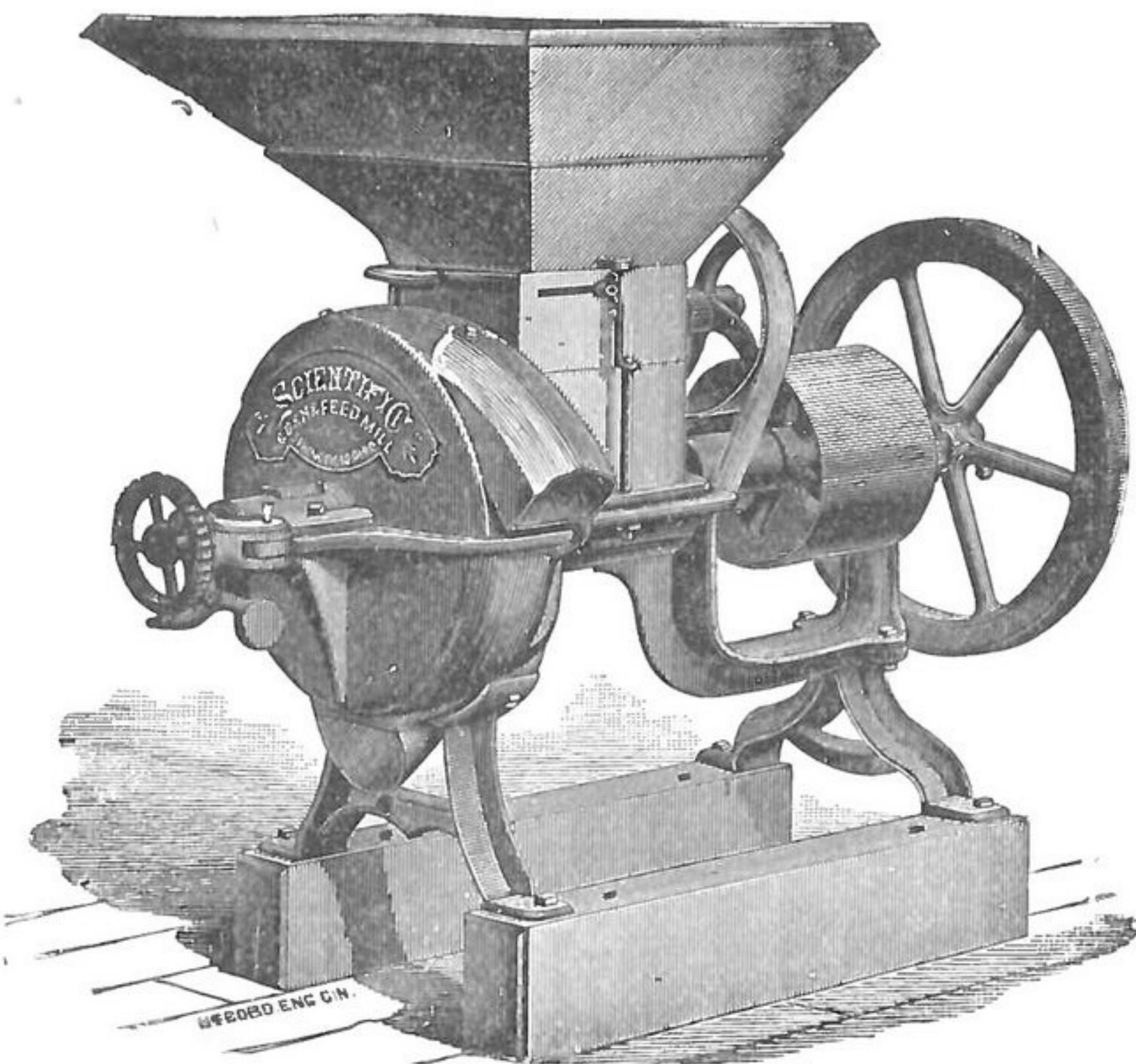
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